The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1775. [Num. 56.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. TOWNE,

Lord Sandwich, in his ſpeech on the ſubject of American affairs, having been pleaſed to charge the people of this continent with cowardice, and the New-Englandmen in particular, reſpecting their conduct at the ſiege of Louiſbourg, I ſhould be glad you would inſert the following extract from Biggs's Military Hiſtory, which will prove that the whole world entertained a very different opinion at the cloſe of the war in 1748, and that his Lordſhip muſt either have intended to amuſe the Houſe in a vein of humour, or not to have been intirely free of the fatal effects of the preceding night's debauch, for which his Lordſhip is no leſs remarkable than formerly having been the WORTHY and EXEMPLARY PRESIDENT of the HELL FIRE SOCIETY.

AN OLD ENGLISHMAN.

THERE was a bold and enterpriſing project formed by the public ſpirited gentlemen of New-England, for diſpoſeſſing France of the iſland of Cape Breton; as it appeared to them, that that iſland afforded the enemy by the increaſe of their fiſhery in thoſe ſeas, not only an inexhauſtable ſource of wealth; but a conſtant nurſery for able ſeamen, and that the neighbouring Britiſh colonies were in great danger from their encroachments; more eſpecially in time of war, as this proved ſo convenient a ſtation for men of war and privateers to diſtreſs our trade. This project was unanimouſly approved by the General Aſſembly at Boſton, who ordered 27,000l. to be raiſed, by lottery for this ſervice, and formed ſix thouſand men under the command of General Pepperil, an officer whoſe conduct and bravery, in this expedition, merits the higheſt applauſe. His Majeſty's approbation being neceſſary to put the ſcheme in execution, it was laid before the Miniſtry, who in conſequence of the royal aſſent, ſent orders to his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies under Commodore Warren to ſail for Canſo, where, on his arrival about the end of April, he found the American troops encamped. On the 29th they embarked in the tranſports, and with a convoy of ten men of war arrived the next day off Louiſbourg, the tranſports were covered into Gaberon Bay, a little ſouthward of the city, where that evening the troops were landed, under cover of one hundred men, who bravely repulſed a party of one hundred and fifty of the enemy, with conſiderable loſs, that marched down to oppoſe the deſcent. The troops as they moved towards the city having ſet ſome houſes on fire, ſo intimidated the enemy, that they evacuated their grand battery of thirty guns and ſtores proportionable; which was inſtantly ſeized by Mr. Vaughan, with a body of the troops. The enemy ſenſible of their error, ſoon rallied to recover it; but were ſoon obliged to retire to the town in confuſion. This event ſecured their approaches on the land ſide, which greatly contributed to the reduction of the place. In the mean time the fleet continued cruizing off the port, and took the Vigilant a French man of war of ſixty guns, with ſome tranſports deſtined for the relief of the place; on the 26th of May the iſland battery was attacked by two hundred men, who were repulſed with the loſs of one hundred and fifty-two killed and made priſoners. This misfortune ſeemed trifling, in reſpect of the unſpeakable hardſhips the troops underwent; as they were obliged to act the part of man and horſe, in drawing their heavy cannon and mortars on ſledges, through ways ſcarcely paſſable, being all day up to their knees in ſwampy ſhoals, and ſuch as were off duty, at night in bad tents, expoſed to foggy damps, which occaſioned ſuch a ſickneſs and mortality, that fifteen hundred men were down at one time; yet though raw and undiſciplined, they were inſpired with a principle and ſpirit, that could not be diſcouraged from carrying on the ſiege with ſurpriſing reſolution. The town being greatly damaged by the bombs, and a breach made in the curtain, a general aſſault was ordered, when the governor M. Chambron, after a brave and obſtinate defence, thought proper to capitulate on the ſeventeenth of June. The articles drawn up by Commodore Warren and General Pepperil, being agreed to, were

I. That the French ſhould be furniſhed with the neceſſary veſſels * for their tranſportation to France.

II. That the officers and inhabitants ſhould be unmoleſted till the time of tranſportation.

III. That the ſoldiers ſhould be taken on board the Britiſh fleet till that time.

IV. The ſick and wounded to be taken due care of, the governor to be allowed two covered waggons, and if any deſire to be concealed, they may go off maſked.

V. That the inhabitants or garriſon of Louiſbourg ſhall not bear arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty, nor his allies, for one year, and the Britiſh ſubjects priſoners of war to be ſet at liberty.

This conſiderable acquiſition to the crown of Great-Britain gave a ſenſible ſhock to the naval force and wealth of France, while New-England was delivered from her fears, Acadia ſecured, the neighbouring Indians kept in awe, and the advantages of the Newfoundland fiſhery reſtored. This place had not been many days in the hands of the Engliſh, when they taſted the ſweets of it, by the capture of three rich prizes, which appeared off the harbour, imagining it in the hands of the French, when to their ſurprize they were viſited by ſome Engliſh men of war, and brought in priſoners.

The glory of our arms by the reduction of Cape Breton gave every diſintereſted patriot a lively idea of the CONDUCT and RESOLUTION of their countrymen of New-England, and the bravery of the ſea and land officers † engaged in that expedition; who, it muſt be allowed, acted worthy of the

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* *There were fifteen cartel ſhips ſent with them to France, where the crews, on their arrival, were ſeverely treated, being detained for a conſiderable time with their ſails unbent, not allowed to go on ſhore, or receive the leaſt proviſion or refreſhment. Such was their reſentment on the loſs of that iſland.*

† *Commodore Warren was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Gen. Pepperil was created a Baronet of Great-Britain.*

moſt particular notice. Congratulatory addreſſes were preſented to his Majeſty, and not only more troops ſent to reinforce the garriſon, but proper encouragement given to ſuch as would ſettle there, by which means, in a ſhort time, the colony became in a good condition.

NEW-YORK, *May* 29.

On Wedneſday laſt Dr. Myles Cooper, Preſident of the college of this city, ſailed for Briſtol in the Exeter, having remained for near two weeks before on board the Kingfiſher, commanded by Captain Montague, where he thought fit to ſhelter himſelf from the reſentment of a people, who conſider him as the writer of ſeveral pieces highly injurious to the liberties of America.——The Rev. Dr. Chandler, and the Rev. Mr. Cook, go paſſengers with him.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 1.

The ſpirit of oppoſition to the arbitrary and tyrannical acts of the Miniſtry and Parliament of Britain, hath diffuſed itſelf ſo univerſally throughout this province, that the people, even to its moſt extended frontiers, are indefatigable in training themſelves to military diſcipline—The aged, as well as the young, daily march out under the banners of liberty, and diſcover a determined reſolution to maintain her cauſe even until death.——In the town of Reading, in Berks county, there had been ſome time paſt three Companies formed and very forward in their exercile; ſince, however, we are well informed a fourth Company have aſſociated under the name of the Old Man's Company. It conſiſts of about eighty Germans of the age of forty and upwards—Many of them have been in the military ſervice in Germany. The perſon who, at their firſt aſſembling, led them to the field is ninety-ſeven years of age, has been forty years in the regular ſervice, and in ſeventeen pitched battles; and the drummer is eighty-four. In lieu of a cockade they wear in their hats a black crape, as expreſſive of their ſorrow for the mournful events which have occaſioned them, at their late time of life, to take arms againſt our brethren, in order to preſerve that liberty which they left their native country to enjoy.—A correſpondent, who lately ſaw them perform their exerciſe for ſeveral hours, ſays, they diſcovered ſuch a ſober firmneſs in their countenances, and ſuch vigour and addreſs in handling their arms and performing their evolutions, as filled him with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem for this truly venerable band.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 22.

"I have to acquaint you that a fire broke out in the barracks (Mr. Benjamin Davis's ſtore) by which means, in about two hours, the whole of the ſtores on the Town dock were reduced to aſhes except two. The treatment of the centries was ſo cruel that they would not permit the inhabitants down the wharf, until the flames were ſo violent that they could not exert themſelves to extinguiſh the fire, much more to ſave any conſiderable quantity of their effects. The owners of the ſtores are ſaid to have ſuffered greatly."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 22.

"Mr. B—— had got all the goods out of his ſtore on the wharf, ready to be put into a boat, which the man of war's boat came and took away, by which means they were all burnt. The fire might have been ſoon extinguiſhed could the people have got the engines as uſual, but the Gen. had taken them away a few nights before, and the fire raged for a full hour before any of them came. It was twelve o'clock before the laſt came, and the fire broke out at half after eight in the evening. It is expected Gen. Gage will ſally out when he receives more forces, but he will find it impoſſible to penetrate far into the country."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated May 6, 1775.

"In conſequence of the collections for thoſe who ſuffered by the fire in 1765, in this place, after the laſt diſtribution was made, there remained in the hands of the Committee in London about ninety pounds ſterling, with which they purchaſed a buſt of his preſent Majeſty, and ſent it to this place to be put up in ſome public part of the town, with a braſs plate on the pedeſtal, ſetting forth his liberal donation to the people on that melancholy occaſion. It was fixed up on the public parade, ſome little time after its arrival here, by the common conſent of the people, but by no authority whatever. In the night of the 30th of April and firſt of May, on which day the Quebec bill took effect, ſome miſchievous perſons blacked the face of this buſt, hung a chaplet round its neck, with a croſs pendant, and a label, *Behold the pope of Canada, or the fool of England.* This conduct incenſed many, and a proclamation was made, by no authority, offering a reward to any one that would diſcover the perpetrators. All commiſſions being void, a temporary one was granted to two Engliſh and a Frenchman, to keep the peace, empowered to act any two or more of them, &c. Mr. Beleſtre is one of the new legiſlative council. The following warrant or mittimus will explain the reſt, it is wrote in French; I will give you a faithful tranſlation.

"*Diſtrict of Montreal, ſſ. By John Fraſer, John Martulhe, and Reneowide Hertel de Rouville, Eſquires, Judges and Conſervators of the peace in the diſtrict of Montreal.*

"Francoi' Mar e Picote de Beleſtre, Eſq; ſwore on the holy Evangeliſts, that on Tueſday the ſecond inſtant, May, ſtopping to hear the publication of an advertiſement about the wretches who had inſulted the King's buſt, he declared loudly, that they deſerved to be hanged; to which one Franks anſwered, with a ſneer, *That they did not hang folks for ſuch trifles, and that it was not a hanging matter,* which he ſeveral times repeated. We taking into conſideration the ſaid complaint, and reflecting how much every good citizen ought to reflect with horror on ſo atrocious an action, and conſequently every propoſal that tends to make it conſidered as trifling ought to be looked upon as criminal, We, for theſe reaſons, authoriſe and comma d you, to conduct David Salſbury Franks into the priſon of the town, there to be detained till he ſhall be diſcharged by law, and for that this ſhall be your warrant. Given at Montreal under our hands and ſeals 3d of May, 1775.

Signed,

JOHN FRASER,
JOHN MARTULHE,
HERTEL de ROUVELLE.

To the Bailiffs of Montreal.

"You are hereby ordered to receive the within mentioned priſoner, and keep him in cuſtody till by law diſcharged.

Signed J.F. (Only, though by his commiſſion not authoriſed to proceed upon any buſineſs ſolely.)

To Mrs. M'Kay, *jail-keeper.*"

"The young man kept a ſhop, and was in a tolerable good way; the Engliſh here thought this a very extraordinary proceeding, and in a body offered any bail. This was refuſed poſitively; and the next day they being better adviſed, ſent to let him know he might come out upon giving bail; to which he then anſwered, he could find no bail. He ſtill remains a priſoner, the firſt victim to that pernicious unconſtitutional Act of Parliament. He propoſes bringing an action againſt theſe judges ſo ſoon as he can with propriety."

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public that the ſhip ——, Capt. Randall, which is cleared in the papers for Newfoundland, went away in ballaſt, having on board only ſo much proviſions as the Committee thought neceſſary for the ſhip's uſe.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated May 29.

"Mr. ———'s ſon arrived here yeſterday from London, which he left the fourth of April. He informs that there is no the leaſt probability of a reconciliation. Col. Burgoyne's regiment of light horſe was embarking at Portſmouth when he ſailed. He farther ſays that there does not appear much diſtreſs among the common people yet, and that four fifths of them approved of the meaſures purſued relative to America."

☞ The officers of the grenadier company have been informed that there is a number of Grenadier Caps in this city ever ſince the laſt militia. Thoſe gentlemen that have them, it is earneſtly deſired they will acquaint Captain Maſters at Kenſington, and ſecurity will be given that they ſhall be returned when called for.

LONDON, *March*, 1775.

The following Addreſs has been ſent to Ireland for publication, and ſhould be publiſhed in all the American papers.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Gentlemen,

YOU are about to embark for *America*, to compel your fellow ſubjects there to ſubmit to POPERY and SLAVERY.

It is the glory of the Britiſh Soldier, that he is the *Defender*, not the *Deſtroyer*, of the Civil and Religious Rights of the people. The Engliſh ſoldiery are immortalized in hiſtory for their attachment to the religion and liberites of their country.

When King JAMES the ſecond endeavoured to introduce the Roman Catholic Religion and arbitrary power into *Great-Britain*, he had an army encamped on Hounſlow-Heath, to terrify the people. Seven Biſhops were ſeized and ſent to the Tower. But they appealed to the laws of their country, and were ſet at liberty. When this news reached the camp, the ſhouts of joy were ſo great, that they re-echoed in the Royal Palace. This, however, did not quite convince the King of the averſion of the ſoldiers to be the inſtruments of oppreſſion againſt their fellow ſubjects. He therefore made another trial. He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that thoſe who did not chooſe to ſupport the King's meaſures ſhould ground their arms. When, behold, to his utter confuſion, and their eternal honor—the whole body grounded their arms.

You, Gentlemen, will ſoon have an opportunity of ſhewing equal virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow ſubjects in America, becauſe they will not ſubmit to be ſlaves, and are alarmed at the eſtabliſhment of Popery and arbitrary power in one half of their country.

Whether you will draw thoſe ſwords which have defended them againſt their enemies, to butcher them into a reſignation of their rights, which they hold as the ſons of *Engliſhmen*, is in your breaſts. That you will not ſtain the laurels you have gained from *France*, by dipping them in civil blood, is every good man's hope.

Arts will no doubt be uſed to perſuade you, that it is your duty to obey orders; and that you are ſent upon the juſt and righteous errand of cruſhing rebellion. But your own hearts will tell you, that the people may be ſo ill treated as to make reſiſtance neceſſary. You know, that violence and injury offered from one man to another has always ſome pretence of right and reaſon to juſtify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard names and accuſations may be beſtowed upon your fellow ſubjects in America, be aſſured that they have not deſerved them; but are driven, by the moſt cruel treatment, into deſpair. In this deſpair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried, in vain, every peaceable means of obtaining redreſs of their manifold grievances.

Before God and man they are right.

Your Honor, then Gentlemen, as ſoldiers, and your humanity, as men, forbid you to be the inſtruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppreſſed fellow ſubjects. Remember that your firſt obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you ſhed innocent blood, bids you act contrary to his commandments. I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

The univerſal antiſcorbutic DROPS,

Prepared by the Proprietor, JOSEPH POOLE, late from LONDON.

THESE DROPS are extracted from the vegetable, mineral and animal Kingdoms, with great Improvements, and are much ſuperior to Meredant's, or any other Medicine yet publiſhed, in eradicating the moſt inveterate ſcorbutic Diſorders, whether they be of the Leproſy, or the Evil, Elephantiaſis, Strumas, Fiſtulas, Piles, Inflammations in the Eyes, Cancers, Rheumatiſm and Gout, Ulcers, Blotches, pimpled Faces of ever ſo long ſtanding, as many remarkable Cures do ſufficiently teſtify. They open all Obſtructions, and, by purifying the Blood, prevent malignant Humours of every Kind from diſturbing the Body, either inward or outward; and have this good Property, are both eaſy and pleaſant to take, and require no Confinement, and the Virtues will hold good many Years. They have likewiſe been found the moſt efficacious Medicine in the complicated cutaneous Diſorders peculiar to hot Climates. This Medicine is peculiarly excellent in purifying the Blood from thoſe Humours which too often follow the Smallpox. They are ſold by Samuel Taylor, Stationer, in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; and by the Printer hereof.

A PARCEL of choice Tortola RUM, and Muſcovado SUGARS, fit for the Scale, to be ſold by DANIEL ROBERTSON on SIMS's Wharf, below the Draw-bridge. ‡

A COACHMAN, that can be well recommended, may hear of a Place by applying to the Printer hereof. *

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol, A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

Juſt PUBLISHED, Price 6d. by R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, *in Front-ſtreet.*

The MANUAL EXERCISE,

COMPLEAT,

AS ORDERED BY

HIS MAJESTY,

In the Year 1764. Together with PLANS and EXPLANATIONS of the METHOD generally Practiſed at REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS.

By the HONORABLE

JOHN PENN, Esquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, *and Counties of* Newcastle, Kent *and* Sussex, *on* Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain *JOHN M'ALLISTER*, a young man, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, round shouldered, bow legged, a little pitted with the small pox, and wears his own hair, who was confined in the public jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, under sentence of death, for uttering and passing counterfeited Bills of Credit of this province, knowing the same to be counterfeited, hath lately made his escape from the said jail; and it is highly expedient for the discouragement of such pernicious and atrocious crimes, that the said *John M'Allister* should be brought to exemplary and condign punishment: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby promising and engaging that the public reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS shall be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said *John M'Allister*, and safely deliver him to the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the jail aforesaid. AND I DO hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all others his Majesty's faithful and liege subjects within my government to make diligent search and inquiry after the said *John M'Allister*, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, *the twenty-seventh day of* May, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, and in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's Reign.*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honor's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING

Just PUBLSHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

By Robert Bell and Benjamin Towne,

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, first King of England, down to his present Majesty George III. containing a true History of their Lives, and the Character which they severally sustained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

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☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reasonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

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TO be SOLD by HENRY DAUGHERTY, at his GROCERY STORE at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to Willing and Morris's. †

Philadelphia, May 3, 177.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

Both in Platoons, Sub, and Grand DIVISIONS; Explaining all the different Evolutions and Manœuvres in firing standing, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his present Majesty May 8, 1709, and before John Duke of Argyle on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with some Additions since that Time, explained with thirty Folio Copper-plates. To which is added the PRUSSIAN MANUAL EXERCISE, also the THEORY of the ART of GUNNERY. By Thomas Hanson, Teacher of the American Militia.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Prussian Evolutions will be printed in one Folio Volume, with thirty Copper-plates, and proper Explanations in Letter Press.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be twenty Shillings each Book, stitched in Marble Paper.

III. One Dollar Advance, being the first Part of the Subscription Money, to be paid at the Time of subscribing; the other twelve Shillings and Sixpence to be paid at the Delivery of the Book.

IV. As soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers are pleased to approve of these Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to Press, which may be finished in three Weeks Time, and an alphabetical List of the Subscribers prefixed to the Book.

☞ Subscriptions are received by John Dickinson, Esq; Thomas Mifflin, Esq; Moses Franks, Samuel Meredith, John Wilcocks, David Sproat, John Purviance, by the Author, Thomas Hanton; John Norman, Engraver, in Second-street, near Spruce-street; Thomas Nevell, at the Sign of the Carpenters, Hall, Fourth-street; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, Printer and Bookseller, in Third-street; and Benjamin Towne, Printer of this Paper.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Middle aged MAN, who has been used to the Business of a Clerk, both in Shop, Store, &c. has been for Years in the Occupation of a Schoolmaster; he understands Gardening, and can act as House-Steward, can be well recommended, and would be glad to serve any Gentleman, in either Capacity, in Town or Country. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Remarkable good and well situated MALT HOUSE, convenient for procuring Barley. Inquire of the Printer.

JOHN and CLEMENT BIDDLE have for Sale, at their Store in Market-street, a Quantity of very good LONG-ISLAND FLAX, SPERMACETI CANDLES, Whalebone, Maryland Shad and Herrings, Durham PIG and BAR IRON.

Also LONDON BROWN and some other fashionable Colours of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-House*, where Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of subscribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Despatch at the said Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1775. [Num. 57.

The SPEECH of the Honorable HENRY TEMPLE LUTTRELL.

UPON a former occaſion I preſumed to ſtate a few of my ſentiments to the Houſe, relative to the war impending over the Americans, becauſe I was ſure I could not anſwer it to my own feelings. I thought I could not anſwer it to my country, had I neglected, at the very earlieſt moment that might offer, to declare my utter abhorrence of thoſe unconſtitutional, arbitrary, and diabolical projects, deviſed by his Majeſty's miniſters for the deſtruction of that unhappy people.

I flatter myſelf a certain illuſtrious character may ſoon be left out of this opprobrious liſt of projectors; there ſeems to be a divine gleam of radiance coming round his temples; and I foreſee almoſt, if not altogether, as marvelous a converſion into the rich path, as that which happened in days of yore, to the great perſecutor of the Chriſtian followers on the plains of Damaſcus.

To what black ſtorm in the political firmament we are indebted for this ſudden change, I, Sir, move in too contracted a ſphere to diſcover; but the noble Lord will allow me to tender him my hearty congratulations, that he is at length awakening to that clemency, and to that juſtice, which will beſt agree with the innate temper of his heart. There is a long line of ſtateſmen ſeated in firm array not far from your chair, who have, ever ſince the birth of this Parliament, uniformly ſhrunk (and I am ſure their conſciences always muſt ſhrink, whatſoever their politics or their eloquence may do) from the great American queſtion; they have wiſhed to defer, to the lateſt hour poſſible, all diſcuſſions of this critical topic, in hopes, as they term it, to learn what is actually doing on the other ſide of the Atlantic. Sir, I can inform them, there riſes not a ſun in that hemiſphere, but ſets to ſuch additional grievances and outcries, as the moſt ſoothing future conceſſions, the moſt exemplary future ſacrifices on your part, will ſcarce be able to atone for.

However grating to the ears of ſome individuals the ſubject may be, I ſhall take the liberty, with the indulgence of the Houſe, to affirm, that theſe meaſures of compelling the Americans by force of arms to acknowledge the paramount and unlimited authority of Parliament, in the taxation of their property, a property created by their faculties, and by their induſtry, are not *juſt*, are not *politic*, are not *practicable*, but a traiterous infringement on the conſtitution of the colonies, which reſts upon the fundamental principles that uphold the property, and uphold the franchiſes of every native of this iſland.

Sir, I ever will contend, that the united Parliaments of England and Scotland cannot legally impoſe a tax on the ſubjects in any other part of the Britiſh dominions, without the conſent of ſuch ſubjects, either by themſelves in perſon, or by their repreſentatives. Let the champions of deſpotiſm avail themſelves of all their knowledge and ſophiſtry, I will venture to maintain this propoſition, not arrogantly preſuming on my talents or ſkill to manage it, but on its own intrinſic merits, and the conviction that to every diſpaſſionate mind muſt naturally reſult from its inveſtigation.

The coertion propoſed militates againſt the privileges of all emigrants of their deſcription, from the time of the patriarchal diſjunctions to this day; emigrants who carried with them (as their *penates*) certain inherent rights natural to mankind, immutable and unalienable, confirmed to them for an heritage by that bleſſed conſtitution of Saxon contexture, under which they were born.

Laws eſtabliſhed on firſt neceſſity and importance between them and the preſent ſtate, either by expreſs or tacit aſſent, were not of an univerſal, indefinite obligation, they were of a *fiduciary* nature (of the nature of a truſt) adapted to the comparative ſtate of the contracting parties, for the purpoſe of temporary expedience, and muſt of courſe vary conformable to ſuch other relative alterations as lapſe of time and the viciſſitude of human affairs may effect.

Acts of Parliaments, or other diplomatic titles, may be produced to ſhew a formal, and perhaps unconteſted aſſumption of power at ſome given period of time, but will not countervail the primeval and indefeaſible rights of mankind, whenever ſuch rights ſhall be aſſerted by a clear major part of the community. On *this* ground, and *this* ground only, reſts our ſpiritual reform under Harry the VIIIth, and that moſt glorious of all civil revolutions—The revolution by which James II. loſt the throne of theſe realms.

Theſe gentlemen, who plead for the omnipotence of Parliaments, and the infallibility of their codes, ſhould advert to the many abſurd, contradictory poſitions and doctrines laid down during the contention of the ſeveral pretenders of Plantagenet line, and afterwards of the heireſſes of the Houſe of Tudor.

In fact, Sir, your ſtatutes of thoſe days borrowed too frequently their maxims and complexion from whatſoever brow might happen to be encircled with the regal diadem. In the reign of King Richard II. a law paſſed to transfer the power of both Houſes of Parliament to twelve barons. By an act under one of the Henries, the King's proclamation, with the conſent of his privy council, was thenceforward to carry with it the force and efficacy of a law of the land. And we all know that the Parliament of 1641 voted itſelf perpetual, never to be diſſolved nor prorogued but by its own conſent; and the act read by an honorable member to the committee on the preſent reſolution, and which he treated with ſo much deference, becauſe it declared the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in a ſtate of revolt, was paſſed by this immaculate Parliament.

Now, Sir, let us ſuppoſe (what in theſe our uncorrupt days there can be no reaſon to apprehend) that a ſtatute ſhould be procured by ſome future miniſter and minion of the Sovereign, veſting the whole legiſlative as well as executive power in the crown, totally to aboliſh both Houſes of Parliament; would ſuch ſtatute be valid and binding on the ſubject throughout Great-Britain and America? All perſons have natural rights—a *free* people have legal rights, independent of Parliamentary edicts, and of which no form of government whatever can deprive them. Laws not founded on conſtitutional juſtice, are in themſelves null and void; nor are the makers of them legiſlators, but *uſurpers*.

A very wiſe and learned writer (Judge Blackſtone) has in his Commentaries the following paſſage: "If the ſovereign power advance with gigantic ſtrides to threaten deſolation to a ſtate, mankind will not be reaſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacrifice their liberty in a ſcrupulous adherence to thoſe political maxims, which were originally eſtabliſhed to preſerve that liberty."

[*To be continued.*]

By a veſſel arrived at Maryland, in a ſhort paſſage from London, we are favoured with the following important and ſpirited addreſs.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Petition, *and* Remonſtrance *of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the city of London in Common Hall aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the meaſures which have been purſued, and are now purſuing, to the oppreſſion of our fellow ſubjects in America; theſe meaſures are big with all the conſequences which can alarm a free and commercial people.

A deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

But your Petitioners look with leſs horror at the conſequences than at the purpoſe of thoſe meaſures, not deceived by the ſpecious artifice of calling deſpotiſm dignity—they plainly perceive, that the real purpoſe is to eſtabliſh ARBITRARY POWER over all America.

Your Petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with thoſe of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore obſerve, without the greateſt concern and alarm, the conſtitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majeſty's dominions. They eſteem it to be an eſſential, unalterable principle of liberty, the ſource and ſecurity of all conſtitutional rights, that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being repreſented. Upon this great leading principle they moſt ardently wiſh to ſee their fellow ſubjects in America, ſecured in what their humble petition to your Majeſty prays for—peace, liberty and ſafety. Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always chearfully acquieſced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in juſtice to require. From this ſubordination ſuch advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compenſates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they alſo contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifeſted their readineſs and reſolution to defend themſelves. To require more of them would, for this reaſon, derogate from the juſtice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is, therefore, with the deepeſt concern, that we have ſeen the ſacred ſecurity of repreſentation in their Aſſemblies wreſted from them; the trial by jury aboliſhed, the odious powers of exciſe extended to all the caſes of revenue; the ſanctuary of their houſes laid open to violation, at the will and pleaſure of every officer and ſervant in the cuſtoms; the diſpenſation of juſtice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their ſeats and ſalaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious, by ſubjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treaſon or felony here, where the diſtance making it impoſſible for the moſt guiltleſs to maintain his innocence, muſt deliver him up a victim to miniſterial vengeance. Soldiers and others in America have been inſtigated to ſhed the blood of the people, by eſtabliſhing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for ſuch murder; the capital of New-England has been puniſhed with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and ſuſpected in one common and inhuman calamity; chartered rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion againſt the tyranny of their rulers; the habeas corpus act and trial by jury have been ſuppreſſed, and French deſpotic government, with the Roman Catholic religion, have been eſtabliſhed by law over an extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redreſs of theſe grievances, from all your Majeſty's American ſubjects, have been fruitleſs. To fill up the meaſure of theſe oppreſſions, an army has been ſent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, meaſures are now planned upon the moſt mercileſs policy of ſtarving our fellow ſubjects into a total ſurrender of their liberties, and an unlimited ſubmiſſion to arbitrary government.

Theſe grievances have driven your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to deſpair, and obliged them to have recourſe to that reſiſtance which is juſtified by the great principle of the conſtitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our anceſtors transferred the imperial crown of theſe realms from the Popiſh and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illuſtrous and Proteſtant Houſe of Brunſwick.

Your Petitioners are perſuaded that theſe meaſures originate in the ſecret advice of men, who are enemies equally to your Majeſty's title and the liberties of your people. That your Majeſty's miniſters carry them into execution by the ſame wicked and fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace, and violate the conſtitution, of this country. This is poiſoning the fountain of public ſecurity, and rendering that body, which ſhould be the guardian of liberty, a formidable inſtrument of arbitrary power.

Your Petitioners do therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs immediately, and for ever, from your councils, theſe miniſters and adviſers, as the firſt ſtep towards a full redreſs of thoſe grievances which alarm and afflict your people.

So ſhall peace and commerce be reſtored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majeſty's ſubjects be the ſolid ſupporters of your throne.

WORCESTER *(Maſſachuſetts-Bay) May* 24.

The week before laſt the Falcon ſloop of war was cruiſing about Cape Cod, and meeting with a wood ſloop in ballaſt, ſeized her, but promiſing the ſkipper to releaſe him and his veſſel if he would give information of any veſſel that was juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies with a cargo on board; he at length told the Capt. of the Falcon that there was a ſloop at Dartmouth, which had juſt arrived, whereupon the Capt. of the Falcon, inſtead of releaſing the wood ſloop, armed and manned her, and ſent her in ſearch of the Weſt-Indiaman; they found the veſſel lying at anchor, but her cargo was landed. However they ſeized her, and carried her off, after putting part of their crew and ſome guns and ammunition on board. Notice of this getting on ſhore, the people fitted out a third ſloop, with about thirty men and two ſwivel guns, and went in purſuit of theſe *royal* pirates, whom they came up with at Martha's Vineyard, where they lay at anchor at about a league's diſtance from each other. The firſt ſurrendered without firing a gun, our people, after putting a num-

ber of hands on board, bore down upon the other, which by this time had got under ſail, but the people in the Dartmouth ſloop coming up with her, the pirates fired upon them; the fire was immediately returned, by which three of the pirates were wounded, among whom was the commanding officer. Our people boarded her immediately, and having retaken both ſloops, carried them into Dartmouth and ſent the priſoners to Cambridge, from thence nine of them were yeſterday brought to this town.

We learn that ſix tranſports had arrived at Boſton on Friday laſt, among which was the ſhip now called the Francis, but formerly John Wilkes, commanded by Capt. Hall, and partly owned by Mr. Francis Rotch. Theſe tranſports, from the beſt information we can obtain, have brought about five hundred ſoldiers, chiefly marines.

It having been thought highly expedient, at this exigency of our public affairs, that every perſon among us, who is known to be an enemy to the rights and privileges of this country, and has been aiding and abetting to the curſed plans of a tyrannical ruler and abandoned miniſtry, ſhould be diſarmed and rendered as incapable as poſſible of doing farther material miſchief to this diſtreſſed province, the Tories in this town were notified to appear with their arms and ammunition on Monday laſt; they accordingly appeared, and after ſurrendering their arms to the Committee of Correſpondence, and being ſtrictly ordered not to leave the town, or meet together without a permit, were diſmiſſed.

NEW-YORK, *May* 29.

By the Packet, arrived laſt night from Falmouth, we have received London papers to the fifth of April. But they are altogether filled with the moſt trifling incidents, ſcarce worth notice, while matters of the utmoſt importance to the nation remain in ſuſpence.

It is reported that the forces deſtined for Boſton, New-York, &c. will not be ſent off before the 8th of June, in expectation of the good effects of Lord North's conciliating plan. What infatuation, to imagine ſuch a ſcheme would be productive of any thing but diſguſt and contempt.

From South-Carolina, we hear they are about to raiſe a naval force, in defence of our common rights.

Since our laſt our provincial Congreſs voted, that all the miniſters in this city, who can pray in Engliſh, ſhould be invited to open their meetings each morning with prayers. In conſequence of this vote, the clergy ſettled their arrangement according to ſeniority, and began to comply with the invitation laſt Friday, when a prayer, very ſuitable to the occaſion, was made by the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, who happened to be the eldeſt miniſter.

The following is an extract of a letter from Whitehaven to a gentleman in Virginia, dated January 11, 1775.

"There is a veſſel called the Peggy, Capt. Shepherd, put in here, bound from Liverpool to New-York, loaded with coals, 199 crates, four puncheons of goods, and four bails of ſail cloth, but nobody knows what ſort of goods; the Captain ſays crockery and hard ware; and I underſtand there are two more of the ſame ſort. Pray what will the people in the two Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland ſay to thoſe faithful brethren to the northward? Pray put this into all the papers, that the people's eyes may be opened. She arrived in Whitehaven on Sunday the 8th inſt. (January) after parting an anchor and cable in Ramſay Bay, where they choſe, at this diſmal ſeaſon, to ride rather than come in here, leſt a diſcovery ſhould be made. This veſſel is ſaid to belong to New-York; ſhe is a ſmall ſnow, with a woman's figure head."

Capt. Shepherd informs, that the cargo was taken on board in the month of November, and that he ſailed the 30th of December, but meeting with hard gales of wind, was obliged to put into Whitehaven, where he lay ten days: That three weeks after his departure from that port, they loſt their mainmaſt and triſail maſt, and their boats from the deck, and were obliged to put into Youghal, in Ireland, to refit, where they continued until the 5th of April, when they departed from that port for New-York, where they arrived the 28th of May. Application having been made to the Committee for neceſſaries, in order to enable them to return, a Sub-Committee was appointed to attend the veſſel, under whoſe inſpection they were furniſhed with what articles were wanted; which being completed, ſhe will return, wind and weather permitting, this day. The Committee appointed a guard of two men, to be on board every night, to prevent any attempt to land any part of the cargo. And the following depoſition was made by the maſter.

"On the 31ſt day of May, 1775, perſonally appeared before me David Matthews, Eſq; Alderman of the Eaſt Ward in the city of New-York, Matthias Shepherd, commander of the ſnow Patty, who being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſed and ſaith, that he will embrace the firſt opportunity of wind and weather, and depart with his ſaid veſſel from this port of New-York; that he has not landed any part of the cargo imported in the veſſel, in this province, and that he will not make any attempt to do it; nor ſhall any other perſons, by, or with his conſent, or permiſſion. And farther ſaith not.

MATTHIAS SHEPHERD.

Sworn this 31ſt day of May, 1775, before me,
DAVID MATTHEWS."

The following account is given by a gentleman of veracity lately arrived from Boſton.

On or about the 20th inſtant, General Gage ordered 100 ſoldiers, armed, to proceed in two boats, with ſwivels, to Grape-iſland, near Weymouth beach, to take poſſeſſion of ſome hay and cattle. The country being alarmed, three or four hundred provincials collected, and having only one boat, which contained forty men, they landed on ſaid iſland, and drove off the regulars; who, being much diſconcerted, ran their boats on the flats, where they remained four hours, all which time the provincials continued their fire; the boats then floating, the regulars returned to Boſton with the loſs of eight men killed and ſeveral wounded, as the provincials were informed by a gentleman that left Boſton the next day. The provincials, being maſters of the iſland, burnt 100 tons of hay, and drove off all the cattle, which were collected there by an enemy of this country. None of the provincials were killed or wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

In CONGRESS, *May* 27, 1775.

Upon motion, The memorial of Robert Murray and John Murray, "deſiring to be reſtored to their former ſituation with reſpect to their commercial privileges," was taken into conſideration, and after ſome time ſpent thereon,

Reſolved, That where any perſon hath been or ſhall be adjudged by a Committee to have violated the Continental Aſſociation, and ſuch offender ſhall ſatisfy the convention of the colony where the offence was or ſhall be committed, or the Committee of the pariſh of St. John's, in the colony of Georgia, if the offence be committed there, of his contrition for his offence, and ſincere reſolution to conform to the aſſociation for the future, the ſaid Convention or Committee of the pariſh of St. John's aforeſaid, may ſettle the terms upon

which he may be reſtored to the favor and forgiveneſs of the public, and that the terms be publiſhed.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *Monday, May* 29, 1775.

On Motion, *Reſolved*,

THAT no proviſions or neceſſaries of any kind be exported to the iſland of Nantucket, except from the colony of Maſſachuſett's Bay; the convention of which colony is deſired to take meaſures for effectually providing the ſaid iſland, upon their application to purchaſe the ſame, with as much proviſion as ſhall be neceſſary for its internal uſe and no more.

The Congreſs, deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the Britiſh fiſhery ſhould not be furniſhed with proviſions from this continent, through Nantucket, earneſtly recommended a vigilant execution of this reſolve to all Committees.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

☞ The officers of the grenadier company have been informed that there is a number of GRENADIER CAPS in this city ever ſince the laſt militia. Thoſe gentlemen that have them, are earneſtly deſired to acquaint Captain Maſters at Kenſington, and ſecurity will be given that they ſhall be returned when called for.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape this day, from the jail of this city, one ANDREW STUART, who was under ſentence of death for counterfeiting and uttering the *Fifty Shilling* bills of the province of Pennſylvania He is a ſlender man, about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the ſmall pox, long black hair generally clubbed, a faſhionable ſmall hat, with Nankeen jacket and breeches, and white thread ſtockings. Whoever apprehends the ſaid STUART, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

June 2, 1775. WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Profeſſed COOK, who underſtands all Sorts of made Diſhes, pickling, preſerving, &c. works well at her Needle, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third ſtreet.

JOHN and CLEMENT BIDDLE have for Sale, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, a Quantity of very good LONG-ISLAND FLAX, SPERMACETI CANDLES, Whalebone, Maryland Shad and Herrings, Durham PIG and BAR IRON.

Alſo LONDON BROWN and ſome other faſhionable Colours of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

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By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; Author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE and other Works.

After treating of our Duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were a ſecondary God, and the firſt and greateſt Parent.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all Things, the Gods only excepted.---And if our Country periſhes, it is as impoſſible to ſave an individual, as to preſerve one of the fingers of a mortified hand. HIEROCLES.

*** SUBSCRIBERS, who live in the Country, are requeſted to ſend for their Books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

SINCE the Propoſals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS was laid before the Public, the Author, in London, hath publiſhed another Volume, being the third and laſt, with complete INDEXES to the whole; which is the Completion of this very uſeful and intereſting Work, peculiarly neceſſary at this Time for all the Friends of conſtitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans—To accommodate theſe Gentlemen with complete Sets, who were pleaſed to encourage this Edition by Subſcription, the Publiſhers, ROBERT BELL of Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and laſt Volume, at the ſame Price to Subſcribers with each of the other Volumes, viz. TEN SHILLINGS Pennſylvania Currency; although the Engliſh Edition, in three Volumes, is ſold at Forty-two Shillings.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen, who intend to honor the Work with their SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requeſted to favour the Publiſhers with their Names; a Liſt of which will be printed in the third and laſt Volume, becauſe the price of the three Volumes (to Non-Subſcribers) will then be advanced to thirty-ſix Shillings.

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 16, 1775.

ALL Perſons are forbid to truſt my Wife Margaret, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting.

DAVID TWELLS.

*** She is ſuppoſed to be harboured about Barnhill *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1775. [Num. 58.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at eighteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at fifteen Shillings and Sixpence per Ct.
RYE, at ten Shillings per Ct.

White Bread, The penny loaf to weigh ſeven ounces and an half.
The twopenny loaf, fourteen ounces three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, one pound thirteen ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, three pounds eleven ounces.
The twelvepenny do. five pounds eight ounces and an half.

Middling ditto, The penny loaf, eight ounces and an half.
The twopenny ditto, one pound three quarters.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds one ounce and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, four pounds three ounces.
The twelvepenny do. ſix pounds four ounces and an half.

Rye di to, The penny loaf, eleven ounces.
The twopenny ditto, one pound ſix ounces and a quarter.
The fourpenny ditto, two pounds twelve ounces and an half.
The eightpenny ditto, five pounds nine ounces.
The twelvepenny ditto, eight pounds ſix ounces.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

Philad. June 6, 1775.

LONDON, *March* 27.

A Few weeks ago a certain perſonage who is poſſeſſed of places under the crown to a conſiderable amount, but remarkable for his parſimonious behaviour, was taken in by a gay female ſharper, with whom he had lately ſcraped an acquaintance; and to whom he had been particularly liberal. The lady is gone off to Ireland with a young companion, and has left her enamorato in the greateſt affliction for the loſs of his miſtreſs, and above 7000l. in caſh and jewels.

A few days ſince a lady, an unſucceſsful votary to the muſes, waited on a Biſhop, and requeſted to be made a clergyman of; the Right Reverend has ſent her to his ſeat near W———— to put her in training for orders.

The morning previous to the great debate of the fiſh bill, in which Mr. Fox made the moſt noble and eloquent harangue that was ſpoken; he came home ſomewhat *derrangé* from the feſtivity of the night, ſlept an hour or two in a chair, and went down to the Houſe, exerting himſelf with as much eaſe as if nothing had happened; emulating therein the noted Duke of Wharton, who, from a tavern, and the company of *filles de joye*, went inſtantly to the Houſe of Lords, and made his memorable oration in favour of the Biſhop of Rocheſter.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Boſton, dated Jan. 6, 1775.

"We are here much in the ſame ſtate as when I wrote to you laſt; the fleet and army are very healthy; little or no deſertion; things in general very moderate in price, and in great plenty; the only advance is upon beef and mutton, where it was leaſt expected. The country people are muleiſh, and would wiſh to diſtreſs us, but all thoſe concerned in trade readily part with whatever they can command for money. We have very great plenty of wine, rum, beer, and all other drinkables at prices much lower than you would imagine; for example, rum at fourteen pence ſterling a gallon, or fourpence by the quart; good port wine for tenpence a bottle; very good cyder for three halfpence a gallon; and beer very cheap, but ſcarce any body will drink it. The greateſt difficulty is to find money, for exchange is become very unfavourable to the drawers; it is extremely hard upon the officers of the army; they at preſent loſe ſeven pounds ten ſhillings upon every hundred pound they draw for, and it is expected to be at double that diſcount in leſs than a month; and were we to come to blows with the Americans, our little army muſt diſband for want of caſh to pay them, for there is none, or next to none, in the military cheſt; and in caſe of hoſtilities, bills would not procure any, for credit would be at an end."

In the proceedings againſt a morning paper, for a libel on Alderman Kennett, Serjeant Adair, counſel for the defendant, endeavoured to ſhew that the terms in which the libel was couched, rendered it equally applicable to Mr. Wilkes, "who (argued the Serjeant) being a candidate for the mayoralty, as well as Mr. Kennet, was, to all intents and purpoſes, a *Lord Mayor would be*; and, as he was known to have no ſort of averſion to the juice of the grape, the appellation of *Alderman Claret* was by no means an unſuitable deſignation of his character." Lord Mansfield, after the delivery of his charge, took notice of this, by obſerving "that there was one deſcriptive deſignation in the libel, which precluded its application to the preſent *worthy* Mayor, who, amongſt all his other *excellencies*, had never yet kept a tavern."

The following odd circumſtance is ſtrictly true: In September laſt one Collings, a farmer at Eaſtree in Hartfordſhire, married a wife, who died in three weeks; and in a fortnight after he was married to another woman, who died on Chriſtmas day laſt; in a month after he married a third wife, who died about a fortnight ſince; and the morning after her burial he married a fourth.

As Mr. Hodges of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and another gentleman, were lately returning to that place, in the evening, from Perſhore, Mr. Hodges being in high ſpirits, and ſinging "Tally ho! Tally ho!" they were accoſted by a ſingle highwayman with "D———n you, I'll tally ho you!—deliver your money," and at the ſame time clapping a piſtol to Mr. Hodge's breaſt, he robbed him and his companion of their money. However, by a ſpeedy purſuit, he was taken and committed to Worceſter jail.

The following is a ſtriking inſtance of an advanced price in a common neceſſary of life. Butter was ſold forty years ago, in ſeveral parts of Yorkſhire, for twopence halfpenny the pound, at twenty two ounces to the pound; and it is now ſold in the ſame places at ninepence halfpenny, at fifteen ounces.

A farm in the pariſh of Lewiſham (in Kent, about ſeven miles from London) which uſed to let at 170 l. per annum, is now let at 330 l. to Meſſrs. Sanders and Yates, though there have been 100 acres of woodland taken out of it.

April 4. News, it is ſaid, was on Saturday night received from Gibraltar, which has thrown the Miniſtry into the greateſt confuſion, and from what could be gathered from it, it is expected the fleet intended to diſtreſs the Americans, muſt go to relieve that place from the combined force of the Spaniards and Algerines.

Capt. Drummond, of the artillery, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Clinton, on the American expedition.

April 6. Yeſterday at Guildhall, a few minutes after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewes and Newnham, with the two Sheriffs, proceeded to the huſtings, and the common cryer having made proclamation that the buſineſs on which the livery were convened was to conſider of a "remonſtrance and petition to the throne reſpecting the meaſures adopted with regard to America," the Lord Mayor came forward and addreſſed the citizens in the following ſpeech:

"*Gentlemen of the Livery*,

"It would ill become me on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the requeſt of ſeveral reſpectable fellow citizens to call this Common Hall, from every feeling of juſtice and humanity to our perſecuted brethren in America, and the fatal conſequences I foreſee of the violent proceedings now carrying on, which muſt ſo deeply affect the proſperity not only of this the firſt commercial city in the world, but likewiſe the whole kingdom. I will only, gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this ſubject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both Houſes of Parliament long before the preſent unhappy conteſt between the Mother Country and her American Colonies began; ſo long ago as the year 1739.

"The citizens of London are too deeply intereſted in whatever affects the trade of this nation, not to expreſs the utmoſt anxiety for the welfare of that only ſource of our riches. "The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from theſe his "Majeſty's kingdoms to his *American Colonies* is of the *utmoſt "importance, and almoſt the only profitable trade this nation now "enjoys unrivalled by others.*"

"If, gentlemen, the trade to our *American Colonies* near forty years ago was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of ſuch importance, the amazing entries for ſeveral late years made in the books of the Cuſtom Houſe, which are almoſt daily before your eyes, will beſt demonſtrate to what an immenſe magnitude it is ſince grown. Such an object ſurely calls for our moſt earneſt, unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be aſſured of the hearty concurrence of your chief Magiſtrates."

M. B. Allen, Eſq; then came forward with the petition in his hand, but begged to be indulged with ſaying a few words previous to its being read. He ſeverely cenſured the conduct of adminiſtration, and lamented that our gracious Sovereign, who came with ſuch eclat to the crown, and who gloried in the name of Briton, ſhould ſo ſoon be induced to conſent to ſuch ill fated meaſures, through the means of a man in the character of a favourite, that favourite a Scotchman, and of the name of Stuart. He wiſhed at the ſame time not to be thought to caſt a reflection on a whole nation, and took that opportunity to paſs a compliment on their virtues. Mr. Allen's ſpeech was well received, and he concluded with reading the petition. (*See page* 228.)

It was afterwards moved, that the petition be again read, which being agreed to, it was accordingly read and approved of, there not being more than three or four diſſenting voices, among whom was Sir J—s E——le.

Mr. Saxby then made a motion, that the ſaid petition be fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the town-clerk; alſo that it be preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in their gowns; that the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majeſty, to know when he will be pleaſed to receive it; and that the Lord Mayor be requeſted to give the moſt early and public intelligence of his Majeſty's anſwer. All which were carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Saxby afterwards moved, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery be given to thoſe Lords who proteſted againſt the acts lately paſſed reſpecting America; to ſuch Members of the Hon. Houſe of Commons who oppoſed the ſaid acts, and all other anti-commercial meaſures; to Lord Chatham, for offering a conciliatory plan; to thoſe members of the Houſe of Commons who voted for expunging the reſolutions relative to the Middleſex election; and to Edmund Burke, Eſq; for offering a conciliatory plan. All theſe motions were unanimouſly agreed to.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *April* 5.

At five o'clock the order of the day was moved for, for the third reading of the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies and provinces of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, under certain conditions and limitations; and the bill being read a third time, the queſtion was put, "that the bill do paſs," which produced a debate that continued till within a few minutes of eight o'clock, when the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided. Yeas 192. Noes 46.

Mr. Harley oppoſed the principle of the bill, as beyond meaſure cruel and oppreſſive; and obſerved, with great concern, that no power was veſted any where to ſuſpend the operations of the bill, or abate its rigour, in caſe America were willing to agree to certain temporary ſtipulations, till the claims of one country, and the rights of the other, could be aſcertained, and ſolidly eſtabliſhed.

Lord North replied ſhortly, that it did not ſeem to him neceſſary that ſuch a power ſhould be veſted in the King and council; that the operations of the bill would ceaſe, nay, indeed, the bill itſelf exiſts or not exiſts, at the option of the Americans; for if they had a mind to ſeek the friendſhip and protection of Great-Britain, they would comply with the conditions of the bill, which were a free importation and exportation, to and from the mother country as uſual.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſpoke very ſtrongly againſt the bill, obſerving, as it originated in manifeſt injuſtice, ſo it inflicted a puniſhment to the laſt degree cruel and oppreſſive. He added, he hoped America would never tamely acquieſce to be dragooned, and compelled to ſubmit to terms as unjuſt as the power which dictated them, was obnoxious to the natural rights of mankind in general, and deſtructive of thoſe they were entitled to as freemen and Britiſh ſubjects.

Mr. Alderman Bull adopted the ideas of his worthy friend, and dwelt very pathetically on the certain ruin the preſent meaſures muſt inevitably be productive of, by their operation on our trade and manufactures. Though the right were on our ſide, he ſaid, it would be folly to enforce it; but when it was evident to every impartial man, that our claims were founded on principles diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the conſtitution, and to the eſtabliſhed municipal rights and privileges of our colonies, it was at once uniting folly and wickedneſs in the extreme.

Sir John Duntze contended, that the laſt honorable member argued as if he had been entirely unacquainted with every ſingle circumſtance, which, in the courſe of the preſent conteſt, had happened on the other ſide of the Atlantic; which, if really the caſe, he thought his reaſoning and concluſions

perfectly juſt; for the preſent meaſure would indeed, on that ſuppoſition, be a wanton and cruel exerciſe of power, originating in folly, and directed to the worſt purpoſes; but on the other hand, when the true ſtate of the caſe was conſidered, and the repeated provocation given on the part of America recollected, it was evident that our colonies, by their open violence and repeated acts of diſobedience, had forfeited the good will and protection of their country; and that it therefore became neceſſary for us to retaliate in order to bring them back to a proper ſenſe of their duty and dependance.

General Conway, in very explicit terms, condemned the bill. He ſaid, to be conſiſtent, we ſhould either reſcind the reſolution propoſed by the noble Lord (Lord North) on the 20th of February, or ſuſpend any farther proceedings on the preſent bill, till the effect and event of that propoſition were known, otherwiſe we might poſſibly be inflicting the moſt ſevere puniſhment on people who were at the ſame inſtant acting in the ſtricteſt conformity to what was ſolemnly laid down by this Houſe as the great rule by which their duty and obedience were to be regulated. He concluded his ſpeech with lamenting, in the moſt moving terms, the unhappy divided ſtate of both countries, and expreſſing his fears of the dreadful conſequences which muſt follow, ſhould the ſword be once drawn, and the whole empire convulſed with the horrors of a civil war.

Mr. Rigby proteſted, be the extent of our preſent diſputes what it might, he never entertained a ſecond opinion on the ſubject, and that he ſhould never give up his ſentiments upon any motive of a remote view of the conſequences, for as the principle on which the preſent meaſure was taken up appeared to him to be right, ſo upon any ſecondary conſideration he was reſolved never to depart from it. He then entered into a hiſtory of the ſtamp act; ſaid it was the work of a great miniſter, and attributed all our preſent confuſions to its conſequent repeal; and as to the conſequences ſo much dreaded by his honorable friend, he believed he might abate his fears, for he could never bring him to think that the Americans intended to FIGHT, or would dare to oppoſe General Gage with force of arms.

Sir Richard Sutton was ſtrongly for paſſing the bill, and read part of a letter from Boſton when General Conway was Secretary of State, and when Lord Hillſborough preſided at the board of trade, in confirmation of Mr. Rigby's ſentiments.

General Conway ſaid a few words in reply, obſerving that the arguments of the honorable gentleman went rather too far, as it ſuppoſed that the preſent meaſures ſhould be determined in former circumſtances, which, if applicable at all, combated the concluſion he was deſirous of drawing from circumſtances which exiſted ſo many years ago.

The Marquis of Granby condemned the meaſure very ſtrongly; ſaid it was the moſt cruel and unjuſt bill that ever was deviſed, and that the only ſure way of reſtoring peace and harmony, would be to adopt the great conciliatory line chalked out by Lord Chatham.

Lord North roſe a ſecond time, chiefly to anſwer the charge of inconſiſtency made by General Conway. He inſiſted, that the reſolution of the 20th of February, and the preſent bill, were by no means repugnant or contradictory to each other, but on the contrary were perfectly agreeable and conſiſtent; for the honorable gentleman could not poſſibly believe that the Americans would comply with the terms of the reſolution, while they reſiſted the conditions of this bill, which were no more than that the trade between both countries ſhould return to be carried on in its uſual manner, that of a free exportation and importation. He was almoſt an hour, and defended the meaſure at large, on the principles of retaliation and neceſſity.

His Lordſhip was replied to by Mr. Townſhend, who obſerved that the noble Lord, and his friends and adviſers, firſt created the neceſſity, and then, curious to obſerve, defended the meaſure upon that very ground, that is, ſays he, we do a thing we ſhould not have done, our firſt eſſay being imperfect, and not to be executed upon the plan we firſt formed, it then becomes neceſſary we ſhould do ſomething elſe, if poſſible, more unjuſt than the former; ſo that on the whole, we endeavour to carry into execution one act of injuſtice by exerciſing another, thus become neceſſary to give it effect.

Lord John Cavendiſh ſpoke againſt the bill, and if one could know on which ſide Sir William Mayne voted, we could tell his real ſentiments, which were impoſſible to be collected from his ſpeech.

BRISTOL, *March* 11. About eight months ago one Cray, priſoner in Newgate for a robbery, and who was much addicted to ſweariug, was ſtruck dumb whilſt he was uſing the moſt bitter imprecations. On Sunday the 12th of February laſt, whilſt he has waſhing himſelf on the pavement, a violent thunder ſtorm came on, and ſo much ſurpriſed him that he fell down quite ſenſeleſs. In this melancholy ſituation he continued for ſome time, and at length his ſenſes and ſpeech were reſtored to him again.

NEWPORT, *May* 29.

Laſt Wedneſday night the ſloop Collector, Capt. Nicholas Webſter, ſailed from this port for Boſton, with a quantity of ſalt proviſions, for the uſe of the ſtanding army there, and a number of ſheep; but for whoſe uſe theſe were is as yet uncertain. It is reported, that ſaid ſloop and ſalt proviſions were taken into the cuſtody of one of the ſhips of war here, and ſent by her to Boſton; but how that matter is, by whom thoſe ſheep were ſhipped, and for whoſe uſe, all diſcovering time may unfold. The Committee of Inſpection, we hear, have taken the affair of the ſheep into their conſideration.

Laſt Thurſday Major Henry Sherburne, and Captain John Topham, with one full company of the troops of this colony, marched from this town to join the American army, ſtationed near Boſton, for the defence of American Liberty.

NEW YORK, *June* 5.

Freſh Advices from the AMERICAN ARMY,

received yeſterday afternoon, by Captain Santa Croix from Rhode-Iſland.

A circumſtantial ACCOUNT of the late BATTLE at CHELSEA, HOG-ISLAND, &c.

On Saturday laſt, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between two and three hundred men, had orders to drive off the live ſtock from Hog and Noddle's Iſland, which lie near Chelſea and Winneſimmet, on the N. E. ſide of Boſton harbour. From Chelſea to Hog-Iſland, at low water, it is but about knee-high, and from that to Noddle's Iſland about the ſame. The ſtock on the former belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boſton, and Mr. Jonathan Jackſon, at Newbury-Port; that on Noddle's-Iſland was owned by Mr. —— Williams, of Boſton, who hires the Iſland.

About eleven o'clock, A. M. between twenty and thirty men went from Chelſea to Hog Iſland, and from thence to Noddle's Iſland, to drive off the ſtock which was there, but were interrupted by a ſchooner and a ſloop, deſpatched from the fleet in Boſton harbour, and forty marines, who had been ſtationed on the iſland to protect the live ſtock. However, they ſent off two fine Engliſh ſtallions, two colts, and three cows; killed fifteen horſes, two colts, and three cows; burnt a large barn full of ſalt hay, and an old farm houſe. By this time they were fired on from the ſchooner and ſloop, and a

large number of marines in boats, ſent from the ſeveral men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marſh, and kept themſelves undiſcovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they ſhot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died ſoon after. They then retreated to Hog-Iſland, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelſea, and drove off all the ſtock thereon, viz. between three and four hundred ſheep and lambs, ſome cows, horſes, &c.

During this there were firings between the provincials, and the ſchooner, ſloop, boats, and marines on the other iſland. Having cleared Hog Iſland, the provincials drew up on Chelſea Neck, and ſent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and two pieces of cannon (four pounders) which arrived about nine o'clock in the evening; ſoon after which Gen. Putnam went down and hailed the ſchooner, and told the people that if they would ſubmit, they ſhould have good quarters, which the ſchooner returned with two cannon ſhot; this was immediately anſwered with two cannon from the provincials. Upon this a very heavy fire enſued from both ſides, which laſted till eleven o'clock at night, when the fire from the ſchooner ceaſed, the fire from the ſhore being ſo hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been ſent from the ſhips to their aſſiſtance, and alſo a large reinforcement of marines ſent to Noddle's-Iſland, with two twelve pounders.

The ſchooner, being thus left, drove aſhore, where about break of day the provincials carried ſome hay under her ſtern, and ſet on fire, the ſloop keeping up a ſmall fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun, at Noddle's-Iſland hill, with the twelve pounders upon the provincials; alſo General Putnam kept a very heavy fire on the ſloop, which diſabled her much, and killed many of her men, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be towed off by the boats, when the firing ceaſed, excepting a few ſhot which were exchanged between the party at Chelſea and the marines on Noddle's-Iſland. Thus ended this long action, without the loſs of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the burſting of his own gun, and another only loſt his little finger. The loſs of the enemy amounted to twenty killed and fifty wounded. The provincials took out of the ſchooner four double fortified four pounders, twelve ſwivels, chief of her rigging and ſails, many cloths, ſome money, &c. which the ſailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haſte.

Lieut. Gould, taken priſoner at Lexington, on the 19th of April, is exchanged for an old man named Breed, who has a large family. Lieut. Gould has a fortune of 1900l. per ann. It is ſaid, that when firſt taken, he offered 2000l. for his ranſom.

By accounts from Boſton as late as the 25th of May, we learn, that three General officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 drafts, were arrived there in ſix tranſports from England.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, when he entered the 38th year of his age, a royal ſalute was fired from the Aſia, of 64 guns, in this harbour, commanded by George Vandepot, Eſq; The crew then gave three cheers, which was immediately anſwered by a number of the inhabitants, who lined the docks at the time.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 6.

By a letter from London, dated April five, we are informed that twenty thouſand pounds ſterling worth of dry goods were ſhipped on board the April packet, as baggage belonging to officers in the army; and that there are ſeven American merchants (in London, Mancheſter, and Glaſgow) engaging large quantities of goods, which are to come by the tranſports and May and June packets. Alſo that a veſſel was to ſail from Greenock, with goods for New-York, in about five days.

Extract of a letter from Deputy Gov. EDEN, *dated Annapolis, Maryland, Dec. 30th, 1774, and received at London, Feb. 1ſt, 1775.*

"This province has been tolerably quiet ſince I arrived. Before that, they had in one or two inſtances been ſecond (I think) in violent meaſures to Boſton. The ſpirit of reſiſtance againſt the tea act, or any mode of internal taxation, is as ſtrong and univerſal here as ever. I firmly believe that they will undergo any hardſhips ſooner than acknowledge a right in the Britiſh parliament in that particular, and will perſevere in their nonimportation and nonexportation experiments, in ſpite of every inconvenience that they muſt conſequently be expoſed to, and the total ruin of their trade."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 5.

"Laſt evening a perſon (one Dagget) arrived here by water from New-Haven, which place he left yeſterday morning at three o'clock, who ſays that on Saturday evening an expreſs arrived at New-Haven from the Convention at Cambridge, with deſpatches for the Congreſs at Philadelphia. The contents of it were, he underſtood, that the veſſel, which carried the deſpatches from Gen. Gage, after the battle of Lexington, was caſt away or foundered at ſea; and that the deſpatches were taken up by a veſſel bound to ſome part of Maſſachuſetts, which ſent them to the Provincial Congreſs. *If this glorious intelligence be authentic, we ſhall have the pleaſure of ſeeing the* EXPRESS *in a few hours.*

On Thurſday laſt was married Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, merchant, to Miſs PATTY ORD, both of this city.

In CONGRESS, *June* 2, 1775.

Upon motion reſolved, That no bill of exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negotiated, or any money ſupplied to them by any perſon in America. That no proviſions or neceſſaries of any kind be furniſhed or ſupplied to or for the uſe of the Britiſh army or navy in the Colony of Maſſachuſett's Bay—and that no veſſel employed in tranſporting Britiſh troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike ſtores or proviſions for ſaid troops, be freighted or furniſhed with proviſions or any neceſſaries—until farther orders from this Congreſs.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, about one and twenty Years of Age; ſhe is very handy in all Manner of Houſehold Work, and has had the Smallpox. She is ſold for Want of Employ, her Miſtreſs having left off Houſekeeping. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Foo men, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1775. [Num. 59.

By the ſhip Friendſhip, *Captain* Glover, *in ſix weeks from* BRISTOL, *we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *April* 7.

THE Dutcheſs of Devonſhire is the moſt envied woman this day in the bon ton; not for her perſonal charms, though they are many; not for her fortune, title, or equipage, though they are ſplendid to a degree; but for a delicious oſtrich feather lately preſented to her by Lord Stormount, on his arrival from Paris, meaſuring exactly one yard and three inches. The topple-crowned pullets of inferior plumage now look contemptible in her Grace's preſence.

A great and amiable perſonage has not only expreſſed her general diſapprobation of the enormous female rage for *high feathers*, but given it in *expreſs command* that no lady, thus *diſfigured*, ſhall be introduced to her.

This day a motion was made, by Mr. Cooper, to bring in a bill to continue in force the acts of Parliament, now near expiring, for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom, and particularly to enforce the obligation the Eaſt-India company are under to export woollen goods to a certain amount annually. This motion occaſioned a ſhort debate; but, in the end, was carried without a diviſion.

On Thurſday next Parliament will adjourn for the holidays to the 26th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the budget to be opened. Alſo a vote of credit, of one million, to be given to ſupport the civil war in America.

The French have made a formal ceſſion of Corſica to the court of Turin. The conſideration is ſaid to be ſome diſtricts in Italy.

The following is a copy of a letter ſent yeſterday by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold to the Lord Mayor of the city of London:

My Lord,

"I am ordered by his Majeſty to acquaint your Lordſhip, as chief magiſtrate of the city of London, that his Majeſty will not receive, on the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance, or petition, of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen but in their corporate capacity. I am,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

HERTFORD."

To the Right Hon. the
Lord Mayor.

11. Yeſterday the Commons agreed to the report of the reſolutions of Friday laſt, for granting a reward to perſons diſcovering a paſſage to the north pole.

When the Lord Mayor arrived yeſterday at St. James's, he was informed, by the Lord in waiting, that his Majeſty expected his Lordſhip would not ſpeak to him; to which the Lord Mayor anſwered, that the caution was needleſs, as he never expected or deſired that honour.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. of London. *(See page 232)*——"It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North-America. Having intire confidence in the wiſdom of my Parliament, the great council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great-Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdom."

The plan of military operations projected againſt the Americans is ſaid to be this: General Gage is to continue chief in command; the head quarters to be at Boſton; detached parties of 2000 men each, commanded reſpectively by the Generals Clinton, Howe, and Burgoyne, are to be ſent to Virginia, and ſuch of the provinces as are deemed the moſt refractory.

The wharfs and keys about the Cuſtom-houſe are loaded with all kinds of merchandize, (marked Army) which are going in the tranſports to Boſton. One houſe in the Boſton trade ſhips 20,000l. in this manner, and it is ſaid to be done on a very advantrgeous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

A certain Premier's trident trembles in his hand; he hath been repeatedly offered the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which, it is imagined, he will be obliged to take or nothing.

April 13. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. The bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies. The bill for appointing commiſſioners to execute the land tax act. The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices, &c. The bill for veſting part of the garden of Lincoln's-Inn, in the Accountant General of Chancery, &c. The bill to explain and amend an act to prevent frauds in the manufacture of hats, the woollen, and divers other branches of trade. The bill to enable Sir Nigel Griſley and ſon to make a navigable canal from certain coal mines at Apedale in Staffordſhire, to Newcaſtle under Line. And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of ſupply, and came to the following reſolutions, which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Reſolved that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a ſum not exceeding 262,537l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majeſty for extraordinary expences of the army, for the ſervice of the year 1774, and not provided for by Parliament.

To almoſt every article in this eſtimate Sir William Mayne objected, either on account of the manner of remitting money to Boſton, which he contended might be ſent by a man of war, by which a ſaving of one and a half per cent. would be made on the ſum of 92,000l. which monſtrous ſum had been incurred under the head of extraordinaries at Boſton alone in the courſe of the laſt year. The other items he particularly adverted to, in the ſame account, where 11,000l. charged on a contract to Anthony Bacon, Eſq; for negroes in the ceded iſlands, 4000l. to a gentleman in another place, 11,000l. paid for extraordinaries incurred in Scotland, 3,400l. in one article, for oatmeal for the uſe of the troops there; 11,000l. to Mr. Adair, the ſurgeon, and others, for ſeveral articles fur-

niſhed to the army, with a variety of other items of a ſimilar nature. Lord North and Mr. Cooper endeavoured to explain the propriety of the preſent mode of remitting money to General Gage, and the contracts relative to the negroes, and the providing the troops in America with proviſions. Lord Barrington defended thoſe reſpecting the extraordinaries incurred in Scotland for medicines, to ſurgeons, mates, &c. but it was plain that their anſwers were by no means ſatisfactory; and that the accounts in general were very looſely drawn up, without referring to proper vouchers, and totally deficient in point of ſpecification.

Mr. Grey Cooper made ſeveral motions of ſupply, among which was the following, "that 1,250,000l. be granted to his Majeſty to enable him to pay off the like ſum of exchequer bills."

Yeſterday the Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, took leave of his Majeſty, and on Saturday they will ſet out for Portſmouth to embark on board the Cerberus frigate for their reſpective commands in North-America.

A ſquadron of men of war, all completely manned, with ſix months proviſions on board, are ordered to be conſtantly at Spithead during the ſummer, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice wherever occaſion may require.

It is ſaid, when one of the young children of a great perſonage heard that the Lord Mayor was gone up with the addreſs, he ſaid, What is he gone to pull p—a from his throne? God forbid, child, cries the *male dry nurſe*, but how came that into your head? Have not you often heard Lord Bute ſay Wilkes wanted to have another martyrdom, and only wiſhed to cut off p—a's head, and ſend his children a begging?

15. A gentleman, who was in the preſence chamber on Monday, when the city addreſs and remonſtrance was preſented, has given us the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day. When the city council had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor, who delivered it to the King with a half bent knee and the moſt profound reverence. His Majeſty handed the petition to a Lord in waiting, and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket read the anſwer. A ſilence of two minutes enſued, when the Lord Mayor made a low bow, then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a ſecond, and, in like manner, a third at the door, when the King moved his hat to his Lordſhip, and thus ended the buſineſs.

The following is a correct liſt of the twenty-four Lords who voted againſt the laſt American reſtraining bill.

Richmond,	Archer,	Tankerville,
Devonſhire,	Berkley,	Temple,
Portland,	Camden,	Fred. Exon,
Mancheſter,	Cholmondley,	Spencer,
Leinſter,	Effingham,	J. St. Aſaph,
Rockingham,	Fitzwilliam,	Craven,
Abergavenny,	Ponſonby,	Wycombe,
Abingdon,	Stanhope,	Torrington.

The Generals Burgoyne, Howe, and Clinton ſailed yeſterday for America.

There are no leſs than twenty rendezvous houſes opened in Wapping, the Borough, and Charing-Croſs, to enter ſailors for the Newfoundland fiſhery ſince the act paſſed.

Upon an accurate calculation it appears that the value of wines imported into Great-Britain from France, Spain and Portugal, and the dominions thereof, from Chriſtmas 1773 to Chriſtmas 1774, exceed the ſum of twelve thouſand pounds ſterling.

It is ſaid the opening of the budget is delayed till another packet is received from North America, as it is intended to have no lottery this year if the proper ſupplies can be raiſed without.

Lately a fiſhmonger in Newman-ſtreet undertook, for a conſiderable wager, to run two miles in ten minutes, which he performed on Kew-Green in nine minutes and an half. Large ſums were depending on this performance.

April 18. A bill is preparing to be laid before the two Houſes to enable his Majeſty to appoint the Council in the ſeveral American colonies, where the right of chooſing is at preſent veſted in the Aſſembly.

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account that it is no longer a ſecret that the court of Madrid have ordered a very conſiderable fleet to the Weſt-Indies, in order to attack ſome of the weſtern iſlands as ſoon as our troops are engaged with the Boſtonians; at which time, the letters ſay, there is no doubt but they will become maſters of ſome of them.

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman of rank at Paris mentions, that by a veſſel from the coaſt of Guiney, accounts have been received that the Pholies, a people deſcended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the banks of the river Gambia, and have committed ſeveral hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, who they aſſert have no pretenſions to the Gold Coaſt, it being part of the territories of their forefathers. The above people, ſays this account, are exceeding powerful and rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the profits made by the gold, ivory, and ſlave trade, from which, and their unexcelled bravery, it is imagined they will be very troubleſome to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

It is ſaid that Lord North has it in contemplation to diſſolve the South-Sea company, and to throw their ſavings, amounting to near a million of money, into the ſinking fund, and apply it to the ſervice of the current year. The above ſavings have ariſen entirely from the exorbitant charge of 500l. for each million of the funds managed by the South-Sea company, which may very honorably be applied to the public uſe.

So greatly have adminiſtration encreaſed their power of late, by an enormous number of dependants, that above 700,000l. *per annum* goes to the ſeveral officers concerned in collecting the various taxes.

Governor Goreham, we are informed, is appointed to a very important command in North-America.

There are at this time in Clerkenwell Bridewell only, no leſs than two hundred and ſixty-four priſoners, the majority of whom are charged with felony.

Some perſons were much diſappointed, that the Lord Mayor did not follow the example of Mr. Beckford, and reply to his Majeſty's anſwer. They were in hopes the ſpirited patriot would have juſtified the repreſentations which have ſo induſtriouſly been given of him to his royal maſter. Many of the circle about the throne appeared confounded at the reſpectful behaviour of the city magiſtrate on that ſolemn occaſion. It is believed the eyes of a certain great perſonage are now opened, and he begins to doubt that article of miniſterial creed, that the idea of the ſpirit of patriotiſm excludes every ſpark of loyalty.

By a private letter from Gen. Gage to a near relation of his (dated Feb. 4.) he mentions, in general terms, "that his ſituation at preſent is much more eaſy to him than in the beginning; and that within this laſt month all ranks of people are much relaxed in their opinion of reſiſtance and hoſtility; ſo that he has no doubt to finiſh the campaign in the manner moſt agreeable to him.

They write from St. Maloe's, that 200 veſſels, large and ſmall, are now fitting out in that ſingle port for Newfoundland.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

Yeſterday afternoon the ſhip Proſperity, Capt. M'Cullough, arrived in ſix weeks from Belfaſt, with four hundred paſſengers, all well. By this veſſel we learn that part of the troops at Cork had embarked on board ſome of the tranſports, which were fallen down to the cove.

We are deſired to inform the public, that to-morrow evening, at ſix o'clock, a ſermon will be preached (by the leave of Providence) at the Dutch Calvaniſt church, in Race-ſtreet, to the ſecond battalion, by the Rev. Mr. Peircy, at the particular requeſt of the Colonel.

On Tueſday laſt was married JOSEPH SMITH, Eſq; of Burlington, Treaſurer of Weſt New-Jerſey, to Miſs JAMES, the amiable and agreeable daughter of Abel James, Eſq; of this city.

This morning the three battalions of infantry, company of rangers, troop of lighthorſe, and diviſions of the train of artillery, belonging to this city and diſtricts, had a review upon the Centre-ground, when they went through their manœuvres and evolutions with great exactneſs and dexterity, in the preſence of the gentlemen of the Congreſs, and ſeveral thouſands of ſpectators.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 5.

WHEREAS the buſineſs of this Committee has been much obſtructed and embarraſſed by neceſſary inquiries into the circumſtances of goods imported here from other provinces, RESOLVED therefore, that, for the future, whenever goods ſhall be imported into this province from any of the neighbouring colonies, the importer do produce a CERTIFICATE from the Chairman of the Committee from whence ſuch goods are ſent, ſignifying their IMPORTATION WITHIN THE RULES OF THE CONGRESS, or do produce a qualification taken before ſome magiſtrate of the identity of ſuch goods, of the time of their importation into this country, and veſſel in which they were imported, in failure whereof no ſuch goods be permitted to be landed, or ſold, within the limits of this city and liberties.

By order of the Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary*.

June 7, 1775.

The Committee laſt evening having requeſted as many members as conveniently could to meet this day at the Coffee-Houſe, to enquire concerning an information given, that Capt. Robert Torrans had imported and ſold Iriſh linens, ſome time the firſt of May laſt, in direct violation of the aſſociation of the Congreſs.

Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, in whoſe veſſel Capt. Torrans failed, gave in the following affidavit made by the Captain:

On the fifth day of June, 1775, before the ſubſcribing juſtice, cometh Robert Torrans, maſter of the ſhip Duke of York, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia, and maketh oath, on the holy goſpels, and ſaith, that Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan of ſaid city, merchant, was not privy to, nor intereſted in any goods or merchandizes lately imported in ſaid veſſel from Ireland; and that Blair M'Clenaghan aforeſaid was not privy to, nor aiding or aſſiſting, nor conſenting to the ſale, landing or putting on ſhore at Philadelphia, or elſewhere in America, ſaid goods or merchandize, ſo imported.

ROBERT TORRANS.

Taken and ſworn before me, GEORGE BRYAN.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That Mr. M'Clenaghan appears to this Committee to be liable to no cenſure or ſuſpicion with regard to the importation, landing, or ſale of goods in ſaid veſſel, and that he has done his duty in diſcharging Capt. Torrans from his duty.

2d. *Reſolved*, That Meſſrs. Harbiſon and Dean call at Capt. Torran's lodgings and enquire if he is in town, and requeſt his attendance immediately.

3d. Meſſrs. Harbiſon and Dean report that Capt. Torrans has not been at his lodgings ſince yeſterday morning.

4th. *Reſolved*, That as Capt. Torrans cannot now be found, the conſideration of his conduct, and farther proceedings of the Committee thereon, be referred to next meeting of the Committee.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away yeſterday Morning, from the Subſcriber living in Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh Servant Lad named Dominick Machon, about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, fair Complexion, ſtraight flaxen Hair tied behind, and his under Lip very ſore. He ſerved ſome Time to a Doctor or Apothecary in Ireland, is a good Scholar, ſpeaks Latin very well, and ſays he underſtands the Greek and Hebrew Languages. He had on, when he went away, a large Wool Hat, light blue Stuff Coat too little for him, half worn ſnuff coloured Velvet Jacket, ſtriped blue and white Linſey Trouſers, and half worn Shoes. It is likely he may change his Name to Thomas Machon, and as he has ſeveral Acquaintance, and very good Clothes, in Philadelphia, it is likely he will go to that City. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above Reward.

JOHN STUART.

☞ He has a Wallet, with ſome Things in it. All Perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off. *

A YOUNG PERSON, lately from London, regularly brought up to Buſineſs, would be glad of a Place in a Store-Houſe, Retail Shop, or in a Merchant's Counting-Houſe. Inquire of the Printer.

EXCELLENT Antigua RUM, Muſcovado SUGAR, MELASSES, ſuperfine and common FLOUR, to be ſold by JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

A COACHMAN, that can be well recommended, may hear of a Place by applying to the Printer hereof. *

JOHN and CLEMENT BIDDLE have for Sale, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, a Quantity of very good LONG-ISLAND FLAX, SPERMACETI CANDLES, Whalebone, Maryland Shad and Herrings, Durham PIG and BAR IRON.

Alſo LONDON BROWN and ſome other faſhionable Colours of SUPERFINE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Profeſſed COOK, who underſtands all Sorts of made Diſhes, pickling, preſerving, &c. works well at her Needle, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS ANN DOUGLASS, to whom I was lawfully married, hath, without any Fault of mine, eloped from my Bed, and been taken in crim. Con. with others, this is, therefore, to deſire all Perſons not to countenance her, I being determined not to pay any Debts ſhe may contract. WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, *of March* 14.

The SAILOR's ADDRESS.

COME liſten, my cocks, to a brother and friend,
One and all to my ſong, gallant ſailors, attend,
Sons of Freedom ourſelves, let's be juſt as we're brave,
Nor America's freedom attempt to enſlave.
Firm as oak are our hearts, where true glory depends,
Steady, boys, ſteady,
We'll always be ready
To fight all our foes, not to murder our friends

True glory can ne'er in this quarrel be won,
If New-England we conquer, Old-England's undone;
On our brethren we then will refuſe to fix chains,
For the blood of Great-Britain flows warm in their veins.
Firm as oak, &c.

Shall Courtiers fine ſpeeches prevail to divide
Our affection from thoſe who have fought by our ſide?
And who often have join'd us to ſink in the main
The proud boaſting navies of France and of Spain?
Firm as oak, &c.

Near relations of ſome who at court now do thrive,
The Pretender did join in the year forty-five;
And many in favour, diſguis'd with foul arts,
While they roar out for George, are for James in their hearts.
Firm as oak, &c.

Of ſuch men as theſe let us ſcorn to be tools,
Dirty work to perform—do they take us for fools?
Brave ſailors are wiſer than thus to be bamm'd,
Let them turn out themſelves, lads, and fight and be d——d.
Firm as oak, &c.

To the ground may diſputes with our colonies fall,
And George long in ſplendor reign King of us all;
And may thoſe who would ſet the two lands by the ears,
Be put in the bilboes, and brought to the jears.
Firm as oak are our hearts, where true glory depends,
Steady, boys, ſteady,
We'll always be ready
To fight all our foes, not to murder our friends.

PITCH, Tar, Roſin, and Spirit of Turpentine, to be ſold by ASSHETON and BATCHELOR.

A PARCEL of choice Tortola RUM, and Muſcovado SUGARS, fit for the Scale, to be ſold by DANIEL ROBERTSON on SIMS's Wharf, below the Drawbridge. ‡

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,
A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, by
ROBERT BELL,
In Third-ſtreet, and
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
In Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding,
Price Twenty Shillings,

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS,
OR
An ENQUIRY into Publick ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES,

Illuſtrated and eſtabliſhed upon Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern; calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due Conſideration of the Neceſſity, and the Means of reforming thoſe Errors, Defects, and Abuſes, of reſtoring the Conſtitution and ſaving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; Author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE and other Works.

After treating of our Duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were a ſecondary God, and the firſt and greateſt Parent.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all Things, the Gods only excepted.---And if our Country periſhes, it is as impoſſible to ſave an individual, as to preſerve one of the fingers of a mortified hand. HIEROCLES.

*** SUBSCRIBERS, who live in the Country, are requeſted to ſend for their Books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

SINCE the Propoſals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS was laid before the Public, the Author, in London, hath publiſhed another Volume, being the third and laſt, with complete INDEXES to the whole; which is the Completion of this very uſeful and intereſting Work, peculiarly neceſſary at this Time for all the Friends of conſtitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans—To accommodate theſe Gentlemen with complete Sets, who were pleaſed to encourage this Edition by Subſcription, the Publiſhers, ROBERT BELL of Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and laſt Volume, at the ſame Price to Subſcribers with each of the other Volumes, viz. TEN SHILLINGS Pennſylvania Currency; although the Engliſh Edition, in three Volumes, is ſold at Forty-two Shillings.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen, who intend to honor the Work with their SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requeſted to favour the Publiſhers with their Names; a Liſt of which will be printed in the third and laſt Volume, becauſe the price of the three Volumes (to Non-Subſcribers) will then be advanced to thirty-ſix Shillings.

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 16, 1775.

ALL Perſons are forbid to truſt my Wife Margaret, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting.

DAVID TWELLS.

*** She is ſuppoſed to be harboured about Barnhill *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1775. [Num. 60.

The SPEECH of the Honorable HENRY TEMPLE LUTTRELL continued from page 230.

IF the powers and pretenſions of a few adventurers and fugitives, occupying about two centuries ago a ſmall corner of a graceleſs deſart, and poſſeſſed of none of the good things of this life, are to aſcertain the powers and pretenſions of three millions of people, ſpread over a land flowing with milk and honey, and a thouſand leagues in circumference, they may, with the ſame juſtice and propriety, be brought two centuries hence to aſcertain the rights and pretenſions of thirty millions, when the inhabitants of this diminutive iſle ſhall ſcarce reach a fourth part of that number. Neither can I own ſuch diſparity in the calculation of increaſe to be at all exaggerated, if we conſider the various drains from this country, and the daily influx of perſons of both ſexes at the very meridian of life into theſe inviting regions; beſides, new ſettlers uſually reſtrict themſelves to hunting and agriculture, to toils which afford vigour to the body, and enterpriſe to the mind. They live on plain, wholeſome diet; their progeny is healthful, and of boundleſs increaſe; whereas in nations that have reached their full zenith of luxury, the maſs of the people are occupied at ſedentary arts and manufactures, drawing in, from morn to eve, an impure, confined atmoſphere, or brooding over unwholeſome furnaces; hence the vital flamina are hurt, the appetites ſoon appaled, the ſpirits eaſily depreſſed; they become enfeebled ere the ſand of their mortal glaſs be half run out; their offſpring is ſapleſs and emaſculate.

America has been loudly charged with ingratitude towards the parent country, from whom ſhe received protection during the late conflict of war. 'Tis not quite clear how far the balance of that account is in her favour: However, ſhe cannot be ſo ignorant of the real ſprings of war or peace, as to perſuade herſelf that your numerous embattled legions, under triumphant fleets ſent to her coaſts, were ſupplied purely from motives of parental affection, or ſympathetic benevolence. Had, Sir, that vaſt territory been planted with Portugueſe ſcions, inſtead of thoſe from your own ſtock, ponderating as the political ſcales of Europe then were, would you not have afforded to a people, in their natural and moral character as far from union with yourſelves as diſcord is from harmony, an equal ſupply of men and treaſure? Remember, Sir, your proweſs at the eve of the ſame war, near the banks of the Tagus.

The love or enmity of one people to another cannot be eſtimated by their occaſional alliances, compacts or guarantees, as a body politic. It is but a century ago that our Engliſh brigades ſerved with unparalleled ardor in the army of that arch enemy to civil and religious liberty, Lewis XIV. of France; the execrated revocator of the edict of Nantz; the aſpirer to univerſal deſpotiſm. We ſerved, Sir, againſt a people, whoſe tolerance and charity of religion, whoſe whole ſyſtem and freedom of government we at that very time held in emulative veneration; a people whoſe aſſiſtance we ſupplicated and obtained, ſcarce twenty years after, to deliver us from monarchical tyranny.

Such coertion was highly impolitic, becauſe it is from the proſperity, peace, and contentment of her colonies, that reſources of wealth, and laurels of honor, are won to a mother country. Hiſtory teaches us, that populouſneſs and affluence are the product of that clime alone, where the people may reap in ſecurity a full harveſt of their labour; where they have affluence in their leaders and governors; where no exactions are inflicted by an alien hand; where the municipal, if not the imperial juriſdiction, together with the power of levying taxes, are veſted in ſubſtitutes of their own free choice or approbation.

That ſaying of a deſpot, "*oderint dum metuant*," may be applicable to the ſwarthy ſons of the oppoſite diviſion of the globe; but, Sir, it will never accord with the ſentiments of our brethren in America.

Threats and violence uſed againſt hearts of the ſame ſturdy temper with your own, muſt induce the moſt calamitous events to both parties. There will be ſeeds of equal courage and perſeverance found in the one battle as in the other, with this difference at the onſet, that the arm of the aggrieved is uſually braced to bolder, more deciſive efforts of rage and deſpair, than that of the aggreſſor. "*Aquilæ non generant columbos.*" Let us, rather rejoice that our breed has not degenerated; that theſe coloniſts have a ſenſe of rational freedom, becoming the ſons of ſuch high mettled progenitors.

Ill would it anſwer your purpoſe to bring their bodies under a ſhort lived ſubjection, and to leave impreſſed upon their minds an unabating rancour and aptneſs for revolt.

Revenge is an unchriſtian paſſion, yet how rarely do we find the human ſoul poſſeſſed of a ſublimer heroiſm, without this alloy!

Neither, Sir, am I altogether unacquainted with the people of whom I am now ſpeaking. Curioſity once led me to travel many hundreds of miles along their flouriſhing and hoſpitable provinces. I found in moſt of them the Spartan temperance, in many the urbanity of Athens; and, notwithſtanding the baſe and groundleſs imputations on their ſpirit, which the cankered tongue of prejudice and ſlander has with ſo licentious a virulence here poured forth againſt them, they will, I am confident, if ſet to the proof, evince the Roman magnanimity, ere Rome fell under ſceptered uſurpation. But, Sir, if a foreign enemy ſhould appear at your gates, and you need their aſſiſtance, will there then be found among them many a *Coriolanus?* He ſtands ſingle as a prodigy of forgiveneſs, in the annals of a people whoſe attachment to their native land was carried to the utmoſt height of enthuſiam. How ſoon that foreign enemy may appear at your gates, I know not. According to the horological predictions of a moſt enlightened ſtate ſoothſayer, we have about ſeven years more of profound tranquillity with the Houſe of Bourbon to truſt to; but, from the ſymptoms of domeſtic diſtraction, and the improved ſtate of the government and finances of our neighbours, I ſhould judge it prudent to be ſomewhat better provided than we are at preſent for an early rupture; not entirely to diſmantle our ports and our coaſts of ſoldiers and ſeamen, ſent to immolate the martyrs to liberty of their own fleſh and blood, on the diſ-

tant continent of America. It has been made evident to you, that a defection of the northern colonies will ſoon bring on the complete ruin of your Weſt-India ſettlements, which cannot otherwiſe afford to provide themſelves with cattle, lumber, and divers other articles requiſite for the ſupport of a plantation.

[*To be continued.*]

NEWBURY-PORT, *May* 26.

The Provincial Congreſs of New-Hampſhire have voted to raiſe two thouſand men, to join the American forces.

Laſt Tueſday evening a barge belonging to the man of war lying at Portſmouth, rowing up and down the river to make diſcoveries with two ſmall officers and ſix ſeamen, the tars not liking the employ, tied their commanders, then run the boat aſhore, and were ſo unpolite as to wiſh the priſoners good night, and came off. The officers ſoon got looſe, and rowed themſelves back to the ſhip.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 25.

The Provincial Congreſs hath eſtabliſhed a poſt-office in this town, and appointed Mr. James Winthrop, Poſtmaſter. Poſtriders are to be immediately engaged.

The General Aſſembly of Connecticut, and the Provincial Congreſs of New-Hampſhire, have eſtabliſhed poſt-offices, poſtmaſters and riders, in their reſpective provinces.

We hear that an armed veſſel, a few days ago, on ſome frivolous pretence, took poſſeſſion of two other veſſels in the Vineyard Sound; on which the people fitted out two veſſels, went in purſuit of them, retook and brought them both into harbour, and ſent the priſoners to Taunton jail.

June 1. We hear that forty thouſand pounds ſterling is arrived in the Merlin, for the uſe of the King's forces.

The following is a copy of a paper found among thoſe of the late Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; delivered him, and ſigned by an intimate acquaintance of mine, an eminent merchant in London.

WILLIAM GORDON.

Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, May 6, 1775.

THE Quebec bill recals to my mind ſome conſiderations, which lead me to think that it is fraught with infinitely more miſchief to Britain and America, than moſt of its oppoſers are aware of, and that the planners and promoters of this bill will in the end be found to have advanced the intereſt of France, to the deſtruction of that of Britain, in a much more eminent degree than has hitherto been done by the worſt Miniſter that ever lived.

The late Thomas Hollis, Eſq; (well known in America, on account of his many liberal benefactions) gave the following account himſelf to a gentleman from whom I had it, viz. that the ſaid Thomas Hollis had always the worſt opinion of Lord Bute's principles, and believing him to have no attachment either to George the third or his family, did, when the laſt peace (that is at Paris) was negociating, at his own expence, ſend abroad a gentleman, whoſe ſole buſineſs it was to watch every motion, and diſcover every ſecret relating to this peace. The gentleman thus ſent by Mr. Hollis ſo far ſucceeded, as to diſcover that there were *four ſecret articles*, and Mr. Hollis enumerated the four following articles to my friend, and he to me, very ſoon after the peace, and long before any one of them was ever talked of being carried into execution.

The ſecret articles were theſe:

I. That a Popiſh biſhop was to be fixed by the King in Canada.

II. That the Popiſh religion was to be eſtabliſhed there.

III. That bounds of Canada were to be fixed.

IV. That Canada, when thus fixed, was to be given back to the French.

Now, Sir, when this account was firſt related to me, as it was long before any thing of this kind was agitated, I own I did not believe it poſſible that Bute could be bold enough to make ſuch an infamous treaty, and therefore was at a loſs how to controvert an authority ſo good, or diſpute an evidence which was ſo circumſtantial; but I own, as I have now lived to ſee three of theſe ſecret articles executed, I firmly believe that the fourth will be as ſtrictly obſerved, and that Canada reſtored to the French, thus fixed and improved, will enable France to diſtreſs our colonies, and in the end give a mortal ſtab to the trade, the liberty and glory of Britain. When I ſee either King, miniſters or people, plan, execute or acquieſce in meaſure ſo evidently ruinous to their own true intereſt, I am at a loſs to diſcover what are the leading principles on which ſuch infatuation is founded. No ſagacity can ſuggeſt any adequate motives.

N. B. When Lord Bute was at Venice, he attended maſs conſtantly in a public manner.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 2.

Generals Burgoyne, Clinton, and Howe, arrived at Boſton laſt Friday in a man of war. No troops came with them. They brought over twenty fine horſes, in order to take their pleaſure in this delightful country.

Lieut. Dewey, in a tender bound from Boſton to Newport, was brought too by the above man of war in Boſton Bay, and was aſked by the Generals what numbers the provincial and the regular armies conſiſted of? He replied, the provincials conſiſted of ten thouſand, and the regulars of between four and five thouſand. They ſaid they did not underſtand how ſo large a number of *regular* troops could be blocked up by ſuch a number of *peaſants*.

HARTFORD, *June* 5.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that city have reſolved to raiſe eight hundred men for the defence of American liberty; and that as ſoon as ſaid reſolve was made public, three companies were immediately inliſted, who have ſince marched for the defence of the important fortreſſes of Ticonderoga and Crownpoint.

Laſt week the fourth regiment of troops raiſed by this colony, under the command of Col. Benjamin Hinman, marched for their ſtation at Ticonderoga.

Wedneſday laſt ended the ſpring ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly at this place.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth to the Provincial Congreſs, Maſſachuſetts, and from them forwarded to the Committees of Correſpondence in Connecticut.

"*Gentlemen*, We had two proviſion veſſels ſeized at the mouth of our harbour laſt night, by the Scarborough, and upon application made to Capt. Barclay for their releaſe, find he has poſitive orders from the Admiral to take poſſeſſion of all veſſels laden with proviſions, ſalt, and molaſſes, and ſend them to Boſton — and ſays farther, thoſe orders are circular through the continent. By order of the Committee.

Portſmouth 29th May. B. WENTWORTH, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated May 23.

"I ſhall endeavour to give you a very conciſe journal of matters here, ſince the twelfth inſtant.

"*May* 12. We ſet ſail from Skeneborough, in a ſchooner belonging to Major Skeene, which were chriſtened *Liberty*."

13. Arrived at Ticonderoga, from whence, after ſome preparations, we ſet ſail for Crownpoint.

14. Contrary winds retarded our voyage, and the day drew to a cloſe when we anchored at Crownpoint.

15. Contrary winds. Col. Arnold with thirty men took the boat, and proceeded on for St. John's, leaving to Capt. Sloan the command of the veſſel with the ſailors, and to me the command of the ſoldiers on board. About 12 o'clock, while beating down, we eſpied a boat, ſent out our coxſwain to bring her in; it proved to be the French poſt from Montreal, with Enſign Moland on board, we examined the mail, and among other things, found an exact liſt of all the regular troops in the northern apartment, amounting to upwards of ſeven hundred.

16. A fair gale, we overtook Col. Arnold in the boat, took him on board, and at night arrived within thirty miles of St. John's, when the wind fell, and the veſſel was becalmed. We immediately armed our two boats, manned them with thirty-five men, and determined by dint of rowing to fetch St. John's, and take the place and the King's ſloop by ſurpriſe at break of day.

17. After rowing hard all night, we arrived within half a mile of the place at ſunriſe, ſent a man to bring us information, and in a ſmall creek, infeſted with numberleſs ſwarms of gnats and muſkitoes, waited with impatience for his return.

The man returning, informed us they were unappriſed of our coming, though they had heard of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crownpoint. We directly puſhed for ſhore, and landed at about ſixty rods diſtance from the barracks; the men had their arms, but upon our briſkly marching up in their faces, they retired within the barracks, left their arms, and reſigned themſelves into our hands.

We took fourteen priſoners, fourteen ſtands of arms, and ſome ſmall ſtores. We alſo t ok the King's ſloop, two fine braſs field pieces, four boats. We deſtroyed five boats more, leſt they ſhould be made uſe of againſt us. Juſt at the completion of our buſineſs, a fine gale aroſe from the north; we directly hoiſted ſail, vnd returned in triumph. About ſix miles from St. John's we met Col. Allen with four boats and ninety men, who determined to proceed and maintain the ground. This ſcheme Col. Arnold thought impracticable, as Montreal was near, with plenty of men and every neceſſary for war: Nevertheleſs, Col. Allen proceeded, and encamped on the oppoſite ſide of the lake (or river as it is there called) the next morning he was attacked by two hundred regulars, and obliged to decamp and retreat.

18. Returned again to Crownpoint, from thence to Ticonderoga.

19. Encamped at Ticonderoga. Since that time, nothing material has happened. It is Col. Arnold's preſent deſign, that the ſloop Enterpriſe (as ſhe is called) and the ſchooner Liberty ſhall cruize on the lake, and defend our frontiers, 'till men, proviſions and ammunition are furniſhed to carry on the war.

NEW-YORK, *June* 5.

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated the 15th of May laſt, adviſes that a veſſel was juſt arrived there from Holland, with intelligence that a ſtrict prohibition was laid there on the exportation of all ammunition, even to their own iſlands in their own veſſels; and by an order ſtom the States General, no ammunition was to be ſold in any of their iſlands or ſettlements to any inhabitant of North-America, or ſhipped on board any veſſel bound there, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, and the forfeiture of veſſel and cargo; nor was any ammunition to be ſold to any perſon, nor ſhipped on board any veſſel without exacting an oath that it ſhould not directly or indirectly be tranſported to any part of North-America.

A gentleman from Boſton informs, that on Sunday laſt, at Providence, he ſaw an expreſs from Cambridge, who brought advice that the Scarborough man of war of twenty, and a ſloop of fourteen guns, had been taken at Portſmouth by the provincials aſſiſted by the impreſt men an board, without the loſs of a man.

A gentleman, who was at Boſton during the action at Noddle's iſland, ſays the number of regulars engaged was 1000, and that of the provincials 700.

On Thurſday the regular ſoldiers ſtationed in the barracks here, about fifty, embarked on board boats belonging to the Aſia man of war. The inhabitants took from them their ſpare arms, about ninety, and ſome ammunition.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

This morning the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Forreſt, arrived from Newry, which ſhe left the 25th of April. By this veſſel we learn, the troops were not ſailed from Cork, and that it was expected part of them would be ſent to Gibraltar, to reinforce that important garriſon, the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Madrid not having received a ſatisfactory anſwer, when he interrogated the Spaniſh court about their very extraordinary military preparations, both by ſea and land. They have now in Cadiz twenty-nine ſhips of war (ſixteen of which are of the line) and eighty ſail of tranſports, and no merchant veſſel will be ſuffered to ſail before the departure of this fleet, which was fixed for the 25th of April. So conſiderable an army is certainly not deſigned to go againſt the Emperor of Morocco.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated May 30.

"As to our public matters, I can only ſay that it appears heaven is with us, as we conquer go where we will. We have had ſeveral engagements within theſe few days, and made the enemy fly before us. In the laſt (at Noddle's and Hog iſlands) we did not loſe a man. The enemy, by the beſt accounts, had 200 killed and wounded. A gentleman, who left Boſton yeſterday, ſays he ſaw two waggons loaded with dead bodies, carried from their boats to the barracks. We are in hopes General Gage will come out to meet us, and I aſſure you he will have a warm reception.

There are ſeveral letters in town of the ſame effect as the above.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, June 6.

Laſt week as Capt. Alexander, of Col. Cantwell's battalion, was exerciſing his company, one of the pieces happening to be loaded, diſcharged, when ſome of the ſhot unhappily paſſed through the body of Mr. George Carr, and killed him on the ſpot. Mr. William Carſan, who was behind the deceaſed, was dangerouſly wounded in the thigh.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 9.

The Committee reſumed the conſideration of Capt. Robert Torrans, late of the ſhip Duke of York.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That Capt. Torrans has wilfully and knowingly violated the Aſſociation of the Congreſs, and that it is the duty of this Committee to adverti ſe his conduct, agreeable to the eleventh Reſolution of the Continental Congreſs, viz.

"That a Committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the

rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her."

At a general meeting as well of the Committee of Correspondence as of the Committee of the respective townships within the county of Northampton, held at the court-house, in Easton, on Monday the 22d of May, 1775.

IT being evident to this Committee that the British Ministry are fully determined and bent upon the total extinction and utter destruction of American liberty; to avert therefore, as much as possible, the being reduced to so abject a degree of slavery, it is unanimously resolved,

1. That this Committee will abide by, and carry into execution, all such measures as the Continental Congress shall in their wisdom from time to time adopt for the preservation of American liberty.

2. That the association for our mutual preservation and security now forming in this county, be earnestly recommended to all the freemen therein, and that they provide themselves immediately with all necessary arms and ammunition, and muster as often as possible to make themselves expert in the military art.

3. That no powder be expended, except upon urgent occasions, and that all store-keepers be forbidden to sell or dispose of any arms or ammunition without the consent or approbation of one or more of this Committee

4. That whereas some who, though willing ard desirous to learn the manual exercise, are yet unprovided with arms, &c. it is therefore resolved, that the standing Committee shall apply to the Justices, Grand Jury, and Board of Commissioners to supply such deficiences.

5. That these Resolves be published both in the English and German news-papers.

The Committee then adjourned to the 20th day of June next.

An extract from the minutes,
ROBERT TRAILL, *Clerk.*

At said meeting twenty-three townships (the whole county consisting of twenty-six) made return of the officers chosen by them. They muster often, and it is likely by this time (May 30th) the other three townships have followed the example of the rest.

ANECDOTE.

THE author of a late pamphlet intitled "Taxation no Tyranny," observes that James I. was far from being convinced that he had no right to force money from his people without their consent. In a conversation with two prelates, Montagu and Neale, the last as courtly a creature as ever sat upon the sacred bench, the King inquired whether he might not ease his subjects of some part of their cash without an application to Parliament. "Undoubtedly, Sire (replied Neale) you are the breath of our mouths." When the question was repeated to Montagu, he observed that although he could not pretend to determine so nice a point, yet he must beg leave to affirm that his Majesty would be to blame if he did not take his brother Neale's money because his Lordship offered it. One is almost tempted to wish that the author of "Taxation no Tyranny" had been an American, that, upon his own principles, the wholesome doctrine of Bishop Montagu might have been enforced against himself.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE sixth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Messrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing Office; also of Messieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, and Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, of BENJAMIN TOWNE, and Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, in Front-street, opposite the London Coffee-House, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the Corner of Market and Water streets, of Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street near Chesnut-street, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-street.

N. B. They may likewise be had at the Middle and Upper and Lower Ferries, on Schuylkill.

ALL sorts of MUSKET BALLS made and sold by JOHN BRYCE, the fourth Door from Market-street, in Front-street, on the most reasonable terms.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of an English SERVANT GIRL, who is thought to be honest and sober; she can do all Kinds of House Work and plain cooking. She has about four Years to serve.

Also the Time of an English SERVANT BOY, who has near six Years to serve. His Qualifications and Faults shall be made known. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

On the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, by JAMES KINNEAR, at his Vendue Store the Corner of Third and Vine Streets,

A GREAT Variety of choice CORDIALS, amongst which are Geneva in Cases, plain Cherry and Rasberry Brandy, Cherry Rum, Doctor Stephens, Annifeed, Clove and Orange Water. Also a good Assortment of dry Goods suitable to the Season.

N. B. Goods daily received for Sale at said STORE, and part Cash advanced if required.

LINEN PRINTING, in all its Branches, performed by the Subscribers,

WHO, for the greater Convenience of carrying on their Business, are removed from the Three Mile Stone to the White House on Mrs. Master's Plantation, left Hand of Fourth-street Road, one Mile from Philadelphia, where Ladies may have Muslin, Linen, Cotton, &c. printed at the most reasonable Rates, and in every Respect equal to what comes from Europe. All Kinds of Linen or Cotton dyed of durable Nankeen Colour; Bed Quilts and Curtains printed blue, for which Purpose Linen that has been worn will do. Ladies choosing any particular pattern may have it done, though for a single Gown. Handkerchiefs and Mens Waistcoats printed.

JOHN WALTERS.
THOMAS BEDWELL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-House*, where Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of subscribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Despatch at the said Office.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1775. [Num. 61.

Anno regni Georgii III. Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, decimo quinto.

At the Parliament begun and holden at Weſtminſter, the twenty-ninth day of November, *anno domini* 1774, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Being the firſt ſeſſion of the fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

CAP. XVIII.

An act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, under certain conditions and limitations.

WHEREAS by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, intitled *An act for the encouraging and increaſing of ſhipping and navigation*, and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament, which are now in force, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities, in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any Britiſh plantation, being the growth, product, or manufacture thereof, bonds ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought by ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſome other Britiſh plantation, or to ſome port in Great Britain. And whereas, by ſeveral other acts of Parliament, which are now in force, no commodities of the growth, product, or manufacture of Europe (except ſalt for the fiſheries, wines of the Madeiras and Azores and Weſtern Iſlands, and victual and linen cloth from Ireland, under the reſtrictions in ſuch acts particularly mentioned) can be imported into any plantation, colony, territory, or place, belonging to his Majeſty, in Aſia, Africa or America, but what ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence. And whereas, during the continuance of the combinations and diſorders, which at this time prevail within the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, to the obſtruction of the commerce of theſe kingdoms, and other his Majeſty's dominions, and in breach and violation of the laws of this realm, it is highly unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, and the ſame benefits and advantages to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are intitled. Be it therefore enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the twentieth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and during the continuance of this act, no goods, wares or merchandiſes, which are particularly enumerated in and by the ſaid act, made in the twelfth year of King Charles the ſecond, or any other act, being the growth, product or manufacture of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, in North America, or any or either of them, are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great Britain; or any ſuch enumerated goods, wares, or merchandiſe, which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them ſhall be ſhipped, carried, conveyed, or tranſported from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, other than to Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to be laid on ſhore there; and that no other goods, wares or merchandiſes whatſoever, of the growth, product or manufacture of the colonies herein before mentioned, or which ſhall at any time or times have been imported or brought into the ſame, ſhall, from and after the ſaid twentieth day of July, and during the continuance of this act, be ſhipped, carried, conveyed, or tranſported, from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port or place whatſoever, except to the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or to ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to be laid on ſhore there; any law, cuſtom, or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid twentieth day of July, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall lade or take on board any goods, as aforeſaid, in any or either of the colonies before mentioned, ſufficient bond, with one ſurety, beſides the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be given to the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port or place where ſuch goods are intended to be laden or taken on board, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds if the ſhip ſhall be of that or any greater burthen; with condition, that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, except ſome port, or place within the kingdom of Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and that all other goods, wares, or merchandizes, ſo intended to be laden as aforeſaid, ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, other than and except ſome port or place within the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands of the Weſt Indies; and with farther condition, to bring a certificate in diſcharge thereof, within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for, or landed in, Great Britain or Ireland reſpectively; and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for, or landed in, any of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of office of the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged by proof upon oath, made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, to whom ſuch bond or bonds, ſhall have been given, ſhall deliver under his hand and ſeal of office, without fee or reward, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel taking in ſuch goods, for the ſecurity of her navigation, a certificate, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, expreſſing therein the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the port or place for which they were entered; and if any ſuch goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in any of the colonies in this act before mentioned, before ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be given, or ſhall be found on board any ſhip or veſſel without the certificate herein before directed, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be forfeited; and if any goods, ſo laden as aforeſaid, ſhall be landed or diſcharged at any port or place contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, over and above the penalty of the bond or bonds, the ſhipper and owner of ſuch goods, and the maſter or perſon taking charge of the veſſel on board which they were laden, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the full value of the goods ſo landed or diſcharged, to be eſtimated according to the higheſt price or value which ſuch ſort of goods bear in the colony where, and at the time when, they were ſhipped and laden; which ſhip and goods may be ſeized and proſecuted, or the value of ſuch goods proſecuted for, by any admiral, chief commander, or commiſſioned officer, of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or by any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, in the manner herein after directed.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and during the continuance of this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, imported directly from thence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid colonies herein before reſpectively mentioned, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be, *bona fide* and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, and of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods ſhall be laden; and it ſhall be lawful for any admiral, chief commander or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel arriving at any of the ſaid colonies before mentioned, or which ſhall be diſcovered within two leagues of any ſhore thereof, having ſuch goods on board, and the goods laden thereon (except as before excepted) for which the maſter, or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not produce a cocket or clearance from the collector, or proper officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, certifying, that the ſaid goods were laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel in ſome port of Great Britain, any law, cuſtom, or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act, or any thing herein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit the exportation or carrying out from any of the colonies before mentioned, or the importation into the ſame, of any goods or commodities whatſoever, for the victualling or providing any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or other ſhips or veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice, or for his Majeſty's forces, forts or garriſons; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or reſtrain the lawful importation into any or either of the ſaid colonies herein before mentioned, from any of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, of any ſuch goods or commodities, being the growth or produce thereof, as may now by law be imported from thence into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them.

And, in order to prevent frauds and abuſes which may be committed contrary to the intention and againſt the proviſions of this act, by the exportation of any goods of the growth, product, or manufacture of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, from any of the ports within the government of the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, in North America, it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That during the continuance of this act, no goods or commodities whatſoever ſhall be ſhipped, to be carried from any port or place within the ſaid counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, or either of them, to any other land, port, or place whatſoever, except to the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or to ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, until the owner or exporter of ſuch goods ſhall have made oath, or, being one of the people called Quakers, ſhall have affirmed, before the collector or other proper officer of the cuſtoms at the port or place where the ſame ſhall be ſhipped (which oath or affirmation ſuch collector or other officer is hereby authoriſed to adminiſter) that ſuch goods are really and *bona fide* of the growth, product, or manufacture of one or other of the ſaid counties; of which fact, the collector or other proper officer of the cuſtoms ſhall and is hereby required to give a certificate, under his hand, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods are laden, for the ſecurity of her navigation; and in failure of producing ſuch certificate, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the goods thereon laden, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized and proſecuted as herein after directed.

And whereas it is the intent and meaning of this act, that the ſeveral prohibitions and reſtraints herein before enacted ſhould be diſcontinued and ceaſe, ſo ſoon as the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſaid colonies, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever it ſhall be made appear, to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's Governor or Commander in chief, and the majority of the Council of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored within the ſaid colonies, or either of them, that the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſame, and that goods, wares, and merchandiſe, have been freely imported into the ſaid colonies, or either of them, from Great Britain, and expoſed to ſale, without any let, hindrance, or moleſtation, from or by reaſon of any unlawful combinations to prevent or obſtruct the ſame; and that goods, wares, and merchandiſe, have in like manner been exported from the ſaid colonies, or either of them reſpectively, to Great Britain, for and during the term of one calendar month preceding; that then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in chief, with the advice of the Council of ſuch colonies reſpectively, by proclamation under the ſeal of ſuch reſpective colony, to notify the ſame to the ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, and all others; and after ſuch proclamation, this act, with reſpect to ſuch colony, within which ſuch proclamation or proclamations have been iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcontinued and ceaſe (except as herein after provided); and all officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and all other perſons having charge of the execution of this act, having received due notice of ſuch proclamation, are hereby directed and re-

quired to yield and pay obedience to ſuch proclamation, and to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, in admitting to entry, clearing, and diſcharging, all ſhips and veſſels, and all goods, wares, and merchandiſes, into and out of ſuch reſpective colony, in like manner as if this act had never been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch proclamation or proclamations ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to diſcharge or ſuſpend any proceedings upon any ſeizure which ſhall have been made, or any proſecution which ſhall have been commenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act before the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation or proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall give or grant any falſe certificate, cocket, or clearance, for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds, and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in any office whatſoever; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter, or falſify any certificate, cocket, or clearance, required or directed by this act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe certificate, cocket, or clearance, or of any certificate, cocket, or clearance, ſo counterfeited, eraſed, altered, or falſified, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds; and ſuch certificate, cocket, or clearance, ſhall be invalid and of no effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for, or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two ſeveral acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an act, paſſed in the ſixth year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, intituled, An act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America; for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the ſaid colonies and plantations; for explaining an act, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, intituled, An act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, and for the better ſecuring the plantation trade; and for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great Britain; and the other, paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, An act for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of parliament, the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon; and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the authority of this act: And if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants, and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer againſt the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the the ſame, as defendants have in other caſes by law.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3.

Laſt Monday morning a detachment of cavalry from the Williamſburg Volunteers, in their uniforms, well mounted and equipped, with a waggon containing their baggage and proviſions, ſet out in a regular military proceſſion, to meet the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Grand Continental Congreſs, on the way hither from Philadelphia, his preſence being requiſite at our General Aſſembly now ſitting here. On Tueſday, about noon, the troop of horſe met that gentleman at Ruffin's ferry, accompanied by Colonel CARTER BRAXTON, and eſcorted them to Williamſburg, after having been joined by a company of infantry, who marched out the diſtance of two miles for the ſame purpoſe. They arrived here by ſunſet, and were attended to the Honorable Gentleman's houſe by the whole body of cavalry and infantry, whoſe very martial appearance gave great ſatisfaction to the ſpectators. The bells began to ring as our worthy Delegate entered the city, and the unfeigned joy of the inhabitants, on this occaſion, was viſible in every countenance. There were illuminations in the evening, and the volunteers, with many other reſpectable gentlemen, aſſembled at the Raleigh, ſpent an hour or two in harmony and cheerfulneſs, and drank ſeveral patriotic toaſts.

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 1.

General Putnam hath received a letter from one of the Indian nations near Canada, by which they teſtify their friendſhip for him, and for the glorious cauſe in which the American patriots are engaged.

The town of Salem, and other parts of the county of Eſſex, were alarmed laſt Tueſday morning by the appearance, off Salem harbour, of two or three armed veſſels, ſuppoſed to be on ſome hoſtile deſign. A large body of men immediately aſſembled, but nothing extraordinary being attempted by the enemy, the people diſperſed, after taking ſome neceſſary meaſures for their future ſafety.

We hear from Halifax, that the people have at laſt ſhewn they have ſpirit. It ſeems the agents for procuring forage for the expected regiment of dragoons had taken without the conſent of the owner, and were ſhipping for Boſton, a great quantity of hay, which the people ſet fire to, and wholly deſtroyed it; and when that work was finiſhed, they attempted the like by the King's magazines, which they ſeveral times fired, but they were extinguiſhed by the people from the ſhips of war lying there, who made a briſk fire on the people, and prevented them from effecting their deſign. The fugitives from Boſton are gone for Halifax, but the people ſay, no d—d tories ſhall be allowed to breathe in their air, ſo that theſe poor d—ls cannot find a reſting place there, which was the only place on the continent that they even dared to hope they might ſtay in.

NEWPORT, *June* 5.

Laſt Saturday George Rome, having bought a quantity of flour, and put it in ſome ſtores on the point, ſuppoſed for the

uſe of the enemies of this country, a number of people collected together, and inſiſted on having the flour given up, which was accompliſhed before ſunſet, notwithſtanding ſaid Rome had the effrontery to inſult the town, by getting a number of marines on ſhore, from the men of war in this harbour. The flour, being eighty-four barrels, was lodged in the Brick-Market.

NEW-LONDON, *June 2.*

Eight companies of Colonel Parſon's regiment are ordered to rendezvous in this town; four of the companies are already here.

NEW-YORK, *June 12.*

Wedneſday morning died Patrick Strachan, Eſq; ſenior Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia.

On the 31ſt of May laſt the new Provincial Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay met at Watertown, before whom the Rev. Dr. Langdon, Preſident of the college, preached a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, from thoſe words in Iſaiah i. 26. "And I will reſtore thy judges as at the firſt, and thy counſellors as at the beginning; afterwards thou ſhalt be called the City of Righteouſneſs, the faithful city."

Thurſday laſt Mr. Iſaac Sears was voted a member of our Provincial Congreſs, in the room of Mr. George Folliot, who did not attend; and the ſame day Mr. William Bedlow, and Mr. John Woodward, were choſen members of our Committee, in the room of Mr. Samuel Jones and Mr. George Folliot, who declined ſerving.

From a Dublin paper of the 14th of April we have the following paragraph, "the Spaniards have in Carthagena harbour fourteen ſail of the line, fifteen ſail of frigates, and fourteen thouſand men embarked. This hath cauſed a memorial to be deſpatched to Madrid, which departed laſt Monday."

Yeſterday morning Capt. Farquhar arrived here from Jamaica in twenty-five days. Laſt Wedneſday he ſpoke with Capt. Golding in a ſhip from Philadelphia for Jamaica.

We hear that markets are very high among the windward iſlands, and that the Spaniards have purchaſed all the proviſions that could be bought at St. Euſtatia.

In a Charleſtown paper, of May 26, is the following extract of a letter from Antigua, dated May 6. "A report is current here, and is but too well founded, that Governor Shirley and Lieut. Gov. Stuart, both of Dominica, about Sunday laſt, fought a duel at the Saints, an iſland near Guadaloupe, and that Mr. Shirley fell. Stuart is gone to Martinico."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 13.*

A gentleman who travelled lately through Connecticut, informs us, that he met with an old gentlewoman who told him, that ſhe had fitted out and ſent five ſons, and eleven grandſons to Boſton, when ſhe heard of the engagement between the provincials and regulars. The gentleman aſked her, if ſhe did not ſhed a tear at parting with them? "No, (ſaid ſhe) I never parted with them with more pleaſure." But ſuppoſe (ſaid the gentleman) they had all been killed; "I had rather (ſaid the noble matron) this had been the caſe, than that ONE of them had come back a coward."

The following anecdote, communicated by a gentleman from the neighbourhood of Boſton, we are aſſured is authentic.

An American ſoldier who had received a wound in his breaſt, in purſuing General Gage's troops on the 19th of April, ſupported his body againſt a tree. A brother ſoldier came up to him, and offered him his aſſiſtance, "I am beyond your aſſiſtance (ſaid the wounded man) PURSUE THE ENEMY." With theſe words on his lips, he fell back and died—

On Colonel HANCOCK's *being aſked to review the three battalions of the* PHILADELPHIA *Militia.*

WHILE FREEDOM's daughters all their aid afford,
And deck the warrior with the gorgeous ſword;
DO THOU, great HANCOCK, all their ranks inſpire,
With PATRIOT virtues, and the HERO's fire.
Form'd by THY bleſt example—they ſhall claim
The FAIR one's fondneſs, and the conqueror's fame.

☞ THOUGHTS on MATRIMONY, and many London articles, omitted to make room for the Act of Parliament, which is taken from a copy publiſhed by authority in London, will be inſerted in next paper.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away this Morning from the Subſcriber, at the Fountain Inn in Cheſnut-ſtreet, an Engliſh SERVANT MAN, named JOHN MOORE, who has conſtantly kept the Bar at ſaid Inn; he is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, well made, ſtoops when he walks, fair Complexion, and brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and Leather Breeches. It is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes; he writes a good Hand, and probably will forge a Paſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

The univerſal antiſcorbutic DROPS,
Prepared by the Proprietor, JOSEPH POOLE, late from LONDON.

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TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, about one and twenty Years of Age; ſhe is very handy in all Manner of Houſehold Work, and has had the Smallpox. She is ſold for Want of Employ, her Miſtreſs having left off Houſekeeping. Inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1775. [Num. 62.

In CONGRESS, *June* 12, 1775.

AS the great governor of the world, by his ſupreme and univerſal providence, not only conducts the courſe of nature with unerring wiſdom and rectitude, but frequently influences the minds of men to ſerve the wiſe and gracious purpoſes of his providential government; and it being at all times our indiſpenſible duty devoutly to acknowledge his ſuperintending providence, eſpecially in times of impending danger and public calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable juſtice, as well as to implore his merciful interpoſition for our deliverance.

This Congreſs therefore conſidering the preſent critical, alarming, and calamitous ſtate of theſe colonies, do earneſtly recommend, that THURSDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, be obſerved by the inhabitants of all the Engliſh colonies on this continent, as a day of public humiliation, faſting and prayer, that we may with united hearts and voices unfeignedly confeſs and deplore our many ſins, and offer up our joint ſupplications to the all wiſe, omnipotent, and merciful diſpoſer of all events, humbly beſeeching him to forgive our iniquities, to remove our preſent calamities, to avert thoſe deſolating judgments with which we are threatened, and to bleſs our rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the third, and inſpire him with wiſdom to diſcern and purſue the true intereſt of all his ſubjects, that a ſpeedy end may be put to the civil diſcord between Great Britain and the American colonies, without farther effuſion of blood, and that the Britiſh nation may be influenced to regard the things that belong to her peace, before they are hid from her eyes; that theſe colonies may be ever under the care and protection of a kind providence, and be proſpered in all their intereſts; that the divine bleſſing may deſcend and reſt upon all our civil rulers, and upon the repreſentatives of the people in their ſeveral aſſemblies and conventions, that they may be directed to wiſe and effectual meaſures for preſerving the union, and ſecuring the juſt rights and privileges of the colonies; that virtue and true religion may revive and flouriſh throughout our land; and that America may ſoon behold a gracious interpoſition of Heaven for the redreſs of her many grievances, the reſtoration of her invaded rights, a reconciliation with the parent ſtate, on terms conſtitutional and honorable to both; and that her civil and religious privileges may be ſecured to the lateſt poſterity. And it is recommended to Chriſtians of all denominations to aſſemble for public worſhip, and to abſtain from ſervile labour and recreations on ſaid day. *By order of the Congreſs.*

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true copy. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

A ſhort and accurate definition of GOVERNMENT.

THE King ſays, "Having entire confidence in the wiſdom of Parliament, he will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended."

In plain terms, and without evaſion, this is ſaying, "That having entire confidence in his own wiſdom, or Lord Bute's, he will ſteadily purſue the preſent meaſures.

To prove it let the words be analized;——

The Parliament (*id eſt* the majority) are the ſlaves of the miniſters, the miniſters are the ſlaves of the junto, the junto are the ſlaves of the Kiſlar Aga (*Bute*) or the Chief of the black eunuchs.

Sir James Porter, in his Obſervations on the Turks, chap. vii. gives the following account of a late Kiſlar Aga:—— He wanted the wiſdom, the knowledge, and experience his predeceſſor poſſeſſed; his will became his law; his inſtruments were a ſlave, and an Armenian raiſed from the duſt.—The government of that vaſt empire centered in this junto." They raiſed immenſe ſums; no one dared repine, or even heſitate. "This rapine was variouſly talked of; ſome aſcribed it to the Prince, others to the Black and his aſſociates; but the more general voice gave it to the former, who certainly could not be ignorant of the extortions practiſed by his miniſter." The Turks became in a ſhort time ſo incenſed and enraged againſt the Kiſlar Aga, that the Sultan was obliged to permit him to be executed in Leander's tower; and his junto were executed a few days after. In chapter 11, Sir James farther obſerves, "The Turks have a homely proverb, which they have not improperly applied on ſuch occaſions, *The fiſh ſtinks firſt at the head.*"

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE following anecdote from Monteſquieu is recommended to the ſerious conſideration of thoſe officers and ſoldiers who are to be employed in butchering their fellow ſubjects in America.

"Charles the Ninth, King of France, writ to his governors to have the Huguenots maſſacred. To this command he received the following memorable anſwer from the Viſcount Dort, who commanded in Bayonne.

"Sire,

"I have not been able to find among the inhabitants and military, who are GOOD CITIZENS and BRAVE SOLDIERS, a ſingle EXECUTIONER. They therefore join with me in imploring your Majeſty to employ our arms and our lives in what BECOMES us."

A SOLDIER.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

On the prepoſterous faſhion of the ladies *wearing* high plumes *of* feathers *in their* heads.

CAPRICIOUS, airy, *feather'd race!*
(For *ſex*, alas, is fled)
Say what has martializ'd each grace,
And *cockatoo'd* each head.
Can *nodding plumes*, the warrior's meed,
Give *ſoftneſs* to the eye!
Or think ye Cupid is decreed
To take his ſtand ſo high.
To Gallia* then return this toy,
Gallia who ſent it hither.
Leſt Fame might tell *this truth* with joy,
"*Each head's much lighter than its feather.*"

* *This faſhion is juſt imported from France.*

A TREATISE *on* MATRIMONY; *or an* Addreſs *to* both Sexes *of all* Ages. By W. TAPLIN.

MR Taplin, in diſcourſing on this ſubject, makes uſe of the following obſervations:

"To ſpeak of matrimony in its different ſtages, requires greater abilities than moſt men poſſeſs, for the major part of thoſe who have been engaged in it, have ſeldom or ever underſtood it—I candidly compare it to law, eaſy of acceſs, but very difficult to get through.—To numbers it proves a woeful labyrinth, and the puzzle ends but with their lives.—Yet ſo infatuating is the very name of matrimony, that many women, who have ſuffered ſufficiently by the unfeeling brutality of the firſt, have rapidly engaged with a ſecond; and as fondly as fooliſhly fixed the day of conſummation, before the remains of the former can with ſtrict propriety be ſaid to be cold.

I, for the clearer explanation of this ambiguous ſtate, divide it into three ſtages of different denominations. The firſt, for the ſake of diſtinction, I term

The BOWLING GREEN;

which is that calm, uninterrupted twelve months principally compoſed of love and nonſenſe. The world ſatirically confines it to a month, by the appellation of the Honey Moon. But allowing that all the fire and fury of fancied affection may be expended in one month with ſome; others, whoſe feelings are nicer, notions of honor greater, or affection more ſincere, may be indulgently allowed a longer time to diſpenſe all that love and rapture which ſo many years has been bringing to perfection. Excluſive of this reaſon, ſure no man can poſſeſs injuſtice enough to be weary in one month, of what he has been a ſeeming age in acquiring.—If the affection he thought ſincere is baniſhed, or the attachment imperceptibly gone, the reaſon that man is ſuppoſed to be bleſt with, and which ſhould moſt certainly be his conſtant companion, to diſtinguiſh him from the inferior part of the creation, ſhould prevent him from deſcending to treat ſo haſtily with indifference, what he ſome few days before beheld with adoration.—On the contrary, he ſhould nobly reſolve to let his good manners, politeneſs, or humanity, fully correct his decreaſe of affection, and convince the world, by his tenderneſs and aſſiduity, that although the depravity of nature would not permit him to love her twelve months, he could eſteem her for life.

But to return to the Bowling Green, or firſt ſtage which I before obſerved, is nothing more or leſs than a compoſition of love and nonſenſe.—A ſtate that is truly diſagreeable to all their acquaintance; the rapturous expreſſions of *angel! charmer! goddeſs!* &c. ſeem a perpetual echo; reaſon, and even decency, are loſt in a cloud of rhapſody, and they conclude the company, nay all the world, arrant fools, that are not painting the ſame rapturous ideas, and dying like them with fancied extacies—This overfondneſs is an extreme as deteſtable as the oppoſite; if the huſband is in want of any thing, at half the room's diſtance, the ſweet fellow muſt not be permitted to ſtir to fatigue himſelf; he, in return, declares ſuch tenderneſs as her's was never framed for the rough offices of ſervitude; ſhe intreats, he perſiſts; in fact, here is almoſt a civil war about what a few months totally eradicates; for you may then, without any appearance of affection, or even good manners, hear a diſpute at breakfaſt who has the greateſt right to hand the toaſt or tea kettle. Towards the concluſion of this ſtage, which is in general extended to eight, ten, or twelve months, they both find their ſhoulders rather galled; the yoke gets uneaſy, they cannot tell why, but each thinks the other's perſon not ſo agreeable, their manner not ſo genteel, and ſeem to be fully convinced they have been both diſappointed in their matrimonial expectations.

It is at this criſis that they enter the ſecond ſtage, or

CROSS COUNTRY ROADS;

which are fraught with danger and diſquietude—I call it a compoſition of rough and ſmooth, which track they continue in ſeldom leſs than two or three years, a meer ſtruggle who is to have the ſuperiority, or be the commanding officer for life. A ſtruggle, though ridiculous in imagination, is moſt certainly not capital enough to create aſtoniſhment, when we by a due deliberation recollect that from the ſummit of the nobility, to the moſt abject in adverſity (of both ſexes, all ages, and denominations) all are graſping at the power of commanding.

They think they live together on compulſion, and diſcontented in themſelves, and thoroughly diſpleaſed with all the world. In this ſtate I compare them to a pair of young horſes in harneſs, one is of a petulant diſpoſition, the other not more ſubmiſſive; one pulls one way, the other kicks the other; the harneſs is too ſtrong to break; and having thus ſtruggled for the ſuperiority, till they have made themſelves appear ridiculous to their friends and relations by their perpetual diſputes and alternate complaints, which they find totally diſregarded, by the juſt and common obſervation of there being "faults on both ſides." They, for their mutual intereſt, and domeſtic tranquillity, after having haraſſed and perplexed each other for two or three years, gradually aſcend the

TURNPIKE,

or third ſtage of matrimony, which is evidently, in my opinion, the ſtage that all the expected happineſs of the connubial ſtate is brought to perfection.

(*To be continued.*)

LONDON, *April* 10.

In the year 1754 a plan was publiſhed for the better government of North America, the heads of which a correſpondent has extracted, convinced that they may have their uſe at the preſent time.—1. That all the Britiſh colonies in North America be united under one legal and regular eſtabliſhment, having over them one ſupreme Governor, who ſhall reſide on the ſpot, and to whom all the other Governors ſhall be ſubordinate. 2. That two Deputies be annually elected by the Council and Aſſembly of each province, who ſhall meet and form a kind of General Council, and, with the approbation of the Governor, ſettle all quotas of money, men, and proviſions, to be raiſed by each province for the common defence; the Governor to have a negative, but not enact without their concurrence; and the quotas ſo ſettled to be furniſhed as the particular Counſels ſhall think fit.

April 12. What, aſks a correſpondent, would the George II's ghoſt have ſaid had it appeared at St. James's on Monday, when the Grandſon ſaid to the honeſt citizens. "It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North-America?" 'Tis probable, continues our correſpondent, the Grandſire would have replied, "It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my known enemies and declared Jacobites admitted into the confidence of my Grandſon, and poiſoning his mind with thoſe very principles which ruined the Stuart family, and diſcouraging ſuch principles as have given dignity to mine. I ſhould not have ſo much blamed the confidence you place in your Parliament, as in thoſe men who direct their councils."

The under-mentioned was on Sunday given to the clerk of a pariſh church not far from the Manſion-houſe, where the Lord Mayor attended OFFICIALLY: "The prayers of this congregation are deſired for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, that he may have the grace to-morrow, when he approacheth the throne of our beloved Sovereign, to behave as a gentleman,

a magiſtrate, and as a truly loyal Chriſtian ought to do; ſo prays a poor freeman, a lover of loyalty, and a hater of faction."

15. Aſſiſtance to the Americans is riſing from a new quarter; the following information may be depended upon:—A ſhip ſailed from Stettin laſt month loaded with ſmall fire-arms, gunpowder, ball, and accoutrements, thirty field-pieces of a light conſtruction, and eight general officers who have ſerved long in Germany; three of them are Meſſ. Robeveils, Larafont, and Gurgenſtein. The arms and ammunition are actually paid for by an American agent in Berlin, who went thither from Paris; but what footing the officers go upon is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and certainly do not go upon mere hope of preferment.—This muſt be a ſcheme of the Pruſſian Monarch, for diſconcerting the Court of London, with whom he is upon the worſt terms.

Now that the Livery of London have taken up the great American oppreſſions, which depend upon it will fall moſt grievouſly upon the Mother Country in every inſtance, and if they mean ſtrictly to follow the great line preſcribed by the conſtitution, they muſt not remain ſatisfied with the anſwer made to their juſt remonſtrance, but proceed with another, to know who adviſed his Majeſty to give ſuch an anſwer to their ſerious, ſolemn, and patriotic addreſs.

As the Livery returned from the drawing-room, a poor raſcally underſtrapper (it is thought the deputy buckle-cleaner) was ſet upon to abuſe the honeſt citizens in a moſt ſcurrilous manner: "Poor wretches, you had better ſtay at home; what, you have put on your Sunday's cloaths!" To which he was replied to by ſeveral in very ſevere terms. This is the language of the court, is it, Sir? We will ſhortly pay you another viſit, and hope to get your diſmiſſion. The juſt indignation of the honeſt, open hearted citizen was ſo fired at ſuch raſcally behaviour, that Mr. Maſkall told this pandor of power, that he had paid for his coat, and he could call it his own; but, you, Sir, ſaid he, cannot boaſt as much; for we have all helped to pay for that very coat you have upon your back.

Adjutant James Webb is appointed Deputy Commiſſary of the muſters in North America.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away this Morning from the Subſcriber, at the Fountain Inn in Cheſnut-ſtreet, an Engliſh SERVANT MAN named JOHN MOORE, who has conſtantly kept the Bar at ſaid Inn; he is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, well made, ſtoops when he walks, fair Complexion, and brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and Leather Breeches. It is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes. He writes a good Hand, and probably will forge a Paſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, about one and twenty Years of Age; ſhe is very handy in all Manner of Houſehold Work, and has had the Smallpox. She is ſold for Want of Employ, her Miſtreſs having left off Houſekeeping. Inquire of the Printer.

A YOUNG PERSON, lately from London, regularly brought up to Buſineſs, would be glad of a Place in a Store-Houſe, Retail Shop, or in a Merchant's Counting-Houſe. Inquire of the Printer.

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away yeſterday Morning, from the Subſcriber living in Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh Servant Lad named Dominick Machon, about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, fair Complexion, ſtraight flaxen Hair tied behind, and his under Lip very ſore. He ſerved ſome Time to a Doctor or Apothecary in Ireland, is a good Scholar, ſpeaks Latin very well, and ſays he underſtands the Greek and Hebrew Languages. He had on, when he went away, a large Wool Hat, light blue Stuff Coat too little for him, half worn ſnuff coloured Velvet Jacket, ſtriped blue and white Linſey Trouſers, and half worn Shoes. It is likely he may change his Name to Thomas Machon, and as he has ſeveral Acquaintance, and very good Clothes, in Philadelphia, it is likely he will go to that City. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above Reward. JOHN STUART.

☞ He has a Wallet, with ſome Things in it. All Perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off. *

PITCH, Tar, Roſin, and Spirit of Turpentine, to be ſold by ASSHETON and BATCHELOR.

A PARCEL of choice Tortola RUM, and Muſcovado SUGARS, fit for the Scale, to be ſold by DANIEL ROBERTSON on SIMS's Wharf, below the Drawbridge. ‡

Juſt arrived in the Ship Ann, Capt. Fortin, from Briſtol,

A NUMBER of healthy Men and Women SERVANTS, among whom are Tradeſmen, alſo Sawyers, Footmen, Labourers, &c. whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM FISHER, and SON. They may be ſeen at Mrs. Cryder's, the Golden Swan, in Third ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 15.

We hear from New-York, that laſt Sunday night a number of perſons, in an armed veſſel, landed at Turtle-Bay, where the King's ſtores are lodged, which they carried off, notwithſtanding the inhabitants of that city had replaced thoſe they took formerly, purſuant to the direction of the Continental Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated June 13, 1775.

"A gentleman, who laſt night came to me from Williamſburg, which he left on Friday, brings account of Lord Dunmore having the day before gone on board a man of war at York, with his Lady and family. The Aſſembly ſent a deputation to invite him to return, and offered him protection, but he refuſed, and pretends to be afraid of being aſſaſſinated. He had diſmiſſed the Indian hoſtages, and deſired them to make the beſt of their way to their own country; two of whom have ſurrendered again, but one of them is not yet found.

Extract of a letter from New-York, aated June 14.

"By Capt. Thomſon, arrived here from Corke, we are informed, that twenty-five tranſports, with three regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, ſailed from thence the latter end of April for Boſton; and that ſixteen other tranſports, with four regiments, were expected to ſail for America early in May.

INTELLIGENCE *extraordinary from* LONDON.

The laſt letters mention it as a certainty, that the Miniſtry have privately, without warrant of Parliament, taken TWO MILLIONS STERLING from the Bank of England for carrying on their war againſt America.

Thus private property, placed under ſecurity of the national faith, is pillaged by wicked men to accompliſh the parricidal purpoſe of ruining their country. Surely enquiry and puniſhment will quickly follow, and fall on theſe guilty, deſperate men, and their private abettors, before their machinations have ſealed the deſtruction of the Britiſh empire.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Almon-ſtreet, Southwark, Philadelphia, the fourteenth Inſtant, A SERVANT GIRL, named Mary Brine, about ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhort and thick ſet, pleaſant when talking, a little pited with the Smallpox; had on a Purple and white ſhort Gown, green Skirt, black Bonnet, white Handkerchief, and bare-footed. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward if in the City; if out of it FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges.

June 15*th*. † JOHN DOUGLAS.

LOST, ſome Time ago, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Face, Maker's Name S. WILLDON, London, marked Inſide and on the Face, No. 3267, ſhews the Day of the Month, has a Steel Chain and a large Chryſtal Seal ſet in Braſs. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. ‡

A NEW BOOK.

To be ſold by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet,*

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

For OFFICERS detached in the Field.

With PLANS of the MANŒUVRES neceſſary in carrying on the

PETITE GUERRE.

BY AN OFFICER.

Price SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE in blue Boards.

"Of the Inſtructions which this uſeful Treatiſe contains, it may, with great Truth and Propriety, be declared, that they are the Dictates of MILITARY GENIUS, and the evident Reſult of extenſive Experience. Thoſe Gentlemen for whoſe Service they are intended, will peruſe them with Pleaſure and Advantage; while, at the ſame Time, they are illuſtrated by Obſervations and Facts which muſt intereſt the Attention and gratify the Taſte of the moſt indifferent Reader.

Monthly Review."

"We think the Author of this excellent Treatiſe has rendered a moſt important Service to the Gentlemen of the Army, and conveyed a great deal of uſeful Inſtruction, in an agreeable and intereſting Manner on the PETITE GUERRE, which is a Subject hitherto untouched by our military Writers, though of the firſt Conſequence to the Profeſſion. From the Authority of one of the moſt admired Writers * of the preſent Age, we may with Juſtice declare it to be the beſt Book that can be put into the Hands of a young Soldier, as it is a Collection of intereſting Facts very well related.

The Author has given good Reaſons for offering his Treatiſe to the Gentlemen of the MILITIA and MILITARY ACADEMIES; but we think that no Gentleman of the Army ſhould be without it, as it is replete with inſtruction, eaſily portable, readily referred to, and very entertaining.

* *Marmontel.* * *Critical Review.*"

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ſixth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing Office; alſo of Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, and Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of BENJAMIN TOWNE, and Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets, of Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. They may likewiſe be had at the Middle and Upper and Lower Ferries, on Schuylkill.

ALL Sorts of MUSKET BALLS made and ſold by JOHN BRYCE, the fourth Door from Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

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A TREATISE *on* MATRIMONY; *or an* Addreſs *to* both Sexes *of all* Ages. By W. TAPLIN.

[*Continued from page* 248.]

BUT as there is no rule without an exception, this cannot be ſuppoſed to be perfect. It is moſt certain, there are numbers, who, from a want of ſimilarity of years, diſpoſitions, and a thouſand *etceteras*, travel in the ſecond ſtage through life perpetually in miſery; torments to each other, and a terror to all who are ſo unfortunate as to be connected with them.

The two firſt ſtages are madneſſes, only of a different kind. In the third, you plainly perceive in every wiſh, look, or action, the tender attachment between the parties, where the beauties of the mind, the elegance of deportment, and the propriety of conduct, have been greater inducements with each other than the common gratification of ſenſual appetites. Theſe are qualifications that will re-kindle every ſpark of affection, when the ſtrongeſt flame will be totally extinguiſhed by a conſtant poſſeſſion of beauty only.

The medium that is obſerved by the reciprocal attention to each other's occaſions, inſures felicity, and I hope the want of refinement in the ſimile will be readily excuſed, when the juſtneſs is duly conſidered, in my comparing theſe to a pair of *Bagſhot poſt-horſes*, who, from experience, find it moſt eaſy to themſelves, and agreeable to their employers, to take an equal ſhare of the diſquietudes and diſtreſſes that this variegated life diſpenſes or affords, from the higheſt to the loweſt. Having fully explained the three different ideas of matrimonial connexions, I ſhall proceed to the ſeparate duty of each party, and endeavour to make it appear, that the ſtate of matrimony is not ſo dreadful as the imaginary diſtreſſes, and fancied misfortunes, of the major part of that claſs, by their indiſcretions and impropriety of conduct, has taught the world to believe. But, on the contrary, that their happineſs chiefly, nay capitally, depends on their own tempers and rectitude of conduct, and that it is always in their power to avoid being miſerable, by making themſelves content.

As there are certain mediums neceſſary to the preſervation of a ſtate of amity between nations, ſo there is a greater equilibrium to be obſerved for the preſervation of peace and unity in families, where the diſpoſitions are often as literally contraſted as the two oppoſite elements.

As the man is, in the general eſtimation, the head of the houſe, it will be paying him no more than a compliment that is juſtly his due, to take him firſt into conſideration.—And to ſay, that when he is on the brink of engaging in ſo ſolemn an act, he ſhould check his impetuoſity by reflection, and recollect that on his preſent determination depends the happineſs not only of the object of his affections, but, perhaps, a numerous offspring, who may be doomed to wretchedneſs by one bad ſtep, or inadvertent tranſaction in future.—He ſhould ſtrictly examine not only the ſtate of his circumſtances, but the natural failings of his temper, inclinations, &c. and be fully convinced that he has tenderneſs enough for a huſband, indulgence enough for a parent, and equanimity ſufficient to bear loſſes, or unexpected ſtrokes of fortune, with fortitude and reſignation. His qualifications ſhould be as numerous as the woman's, for as he has ſelected her from the world, as the object of his affections, and thought her worthy of a partition of his pleaſures, he ſhould remember that ſhe has relinquiſhed her relations, nay all the world, and every the thouſand pleaſures ſhe has conſtantly enjoyed, to depend on his generoſity, and to be a partaker of his troubles. In conſequence of which ſhe is entitled to all that is in his power to give; ſhe has an undoubted right, from the motives of honor and gratitude, to be made as happy as the limited power of his ſituation in life will permit.—His actions ſhould be a compoſition of love and tenderneſs, eagerly ſupplying all her reaſonable wants, and though he is truly the head of the houſe, he ſhould not be too fond of ſhewing it; for our very ſervants diſlike us from the moment we preſume on our authority. He ſhould not pique himſelf on the ſuperiority that cuſtom has eſtabliſhed, by neglecting to conſult her on certain occaſions, or totally diſreſpect her advice, as he muſt know ſhe is literally and truly his beſt friend, and never can give it more to her own advantage.—Indifference begets indifference, and treating her with diſreſpect will be the moſt ready way to be puniſhed with contempt in return. *(Concluded.)*

PARIS, *April* 11.

ORDERS have been iſſued to all the ports of this kingdom, prohibiting all commerce with the Engliſh colonies, and advertiſing thoſe who ſhall attempt it, that it will be at their own hazard.

LONDON, *April* 10.

American affairs now engroſs all converſation at the tables of the great; and at a *petit ſouper* given ſome time ago by a noble Lord, not leſs celebrated for his political abilities than for his galantries and diſſipation, the following queſtion was put by his Lordſhip to a private gentleman, whoſe reply carries more weight with it than all the long eſſays and florid ſpeeches which have appeared in public upon the ſubject. Earl of ——, "Well Sir, what do you think of this d——d American buſineſs?" "Faith, my Lord, I think all long-winded reaſonings upon the matter very abſurd. Experience is the beſt ſchoolmaſter in politics, as well as in arts. The King's grandfather, in the courſe of a long reign had various and frequent occaſions to raiſe extra ſupplies in the times of public difficulty and danger; and the Miniſters underſtood the art of ſqueezing money from the people as well or better than their ſucceſſors, yet they never thought of double taxing America, already obliged to take all our manufactures at the high prices they bear, when loaded with home taxes on the firſt materials, exciſes on the neceſſaries of life for the poor manufacturer, and an extravagant profit to the luxurious chief manufacturer, who now lives better than many foreign princes. The Navigation Act, my Lord, is a perpetual tax on America, and you have no right to any other." ✠

✠ *English manufactures were thus high priced because of English taxes on raw materials, of English excises raising the prices of neceſſaries conſumed by manufacturing labour, and high profits of the manufacturing Capitaliſt reſulting from legally inſtituted monopolies. America was prevented from manufacturing for herſelf.*

Lord North made a new motion in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, which has a very popular aſpect. His Lordſhip moved "That this Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on Thurſday fortnight, to conſider of the encouragements proper to be given to the fiſheries from Great Britain and Ireland." The motion being ſeconded, Mr. Burke roſe, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction at hearing a propoſition from the noble Lord in favour of Ireland, but he hoped it was not to be the effect of reſentment towards America, or that Ireland was to acquire any advantages on the foundation of oppreſſing the colonies; he likewiſe hoped that our commercial policy would proceed upon general, impartial, permanent principles. Sir William Mayne gave his opinion in favour of the motion; and Mr. Thomas Townſhend, in a ſpirited and moſt generous manner, expatiated on the narrow principles of policy, which had prevailed for many years in our commercial regulations, with reſpect to Ireland, and he hoped the Houſe would now have an opportunity to conſider thoroughly the ſtate of that kingdom, and to act upon a more liberal plan, by enquiring what branches of trade they were deprived of, which they might enjoy without detriment to Great Britain. Theſe candid hints called up Mr. Conolly, who in a decent, reſpectful manner, mentioned the conſtant loyalty, and dutiful ſubmiſſion of Ireland (his native country) to England; he then mentioned the burthens it had chearfully borne, the augmentation of its ſtanding army at the requeſt of this country, and the weight of enormous penſions on its revenues; after which he mentioned ſome branches of commerce, particularly the woollen trade to Turky, which had abſolutely been loſt to England, through her jealouſy of Ireland. This turn of the debate gave occaſion for Mr. Burke to propoſe an amendment to Lord North's motion, by adding the word trade; but Lord North very juſtly objected to an amendment which would introduce ſuch an extenſive variety of matter, and ſaid that for the preſent it was only meant, from hints that had been thrown out in the cauſe of the American debates, to ſee what advantages could be given to Great Britain and Ireland, by proper encouragement to the fiſheries, not on a principle of reſentment for the behaviour of the Americans, but on the general principle of promoting the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland; the queſtion on the original motion being then put, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The number of Dutch forces now kept upon the eſtabliſhment in the Eaſt-Indies, together with the auxiliary troops, militia, &c. we are credibly informed, amount to 87,000 men.

April 10. A great quantity of ammunition is ordered to be ſhipped from hence, and from Ireland, for Boſton immediately.

A ſtop is ordered to be put to the exportation of ſalt proviſions from Ireland to any part of the Mediterranean, except on government account.

Building materials and ſtores are now ſhipping on board two tranſports at the Tower, for the coaſt of Labradore, where a fort is going to be erected for the better preſervation of the trade, &c.

Sunday laſt, the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill preached his farewel ſermon at the chapel, late Whitefield's, in Tottenham-court-road; juſt before the concluſion of divine ſervice, the alarm of fire was given, occaſioned by a chimney being on fire in the Chapel-yard, which, as there was a great concourſe of people, occaſioned much confuſion, as every one preſent was for crowding to the door; numbers were thrown and much bruiſed, others fainted away, at length the cry of murder was general; but news arriving that the fire was extinguiſhed, the people began to be compoſed, and the miniſter reaſſumed his preaching, and concluded his ſermon with wiſhing, "That every one preſent might be as fearful of *hell fire*, as they appeared to be of the little ſmoke which had juſt ſurpriſed them." We do not hear of any material accident having happened.

Though much has been ſaid, at different times, relative to the JUNTO, yet no accurate deſcription of them has appeared, nor has even a tolerable liſt of them been given to the public. Their titles, names and offices are as follow:

The effective confidential CABINET *for* contriving *and* ſettling ALL BUSINESS, *before it is permitted to come to thoſe miniſters who held the eſtenſible and reſponſible offices of government.*

Mr. C. Jenkinſon - *Preſident and Premier.*
Mr. Cornwall, - (his brother) *Deputy, and Preſident of the Treaſury-board.*
Mr. Ellis, - - - *Maſter of Order.*
Mr. Stanley, - - *Mace-bearer.*
Mr. Wedderburn, *Chancellor and Conſcience-keeper.*
Mr. Rice, - - *Spokeſman.*
Mr. Mackenzie, Sir G. Elliot, Lord Hillſborough, Lord Mansfield, } *Sideſmen.*
Gov. Hutchinſon, Mr. Iſrael Mauduit, } *Whiſperers.*
Mr. Knox, - - Mr. T. Aſtle, - } *Familiars.*
Mr. D'Oyley, - *Chief Runner*—and firſt oars to be admitted of the Junto, upon any one of the above cutting his throat.

O rare BUCKINGHAM HOUSE!

It is aſſerted as a fact in the city, that the King of Pruſſia is determined to take poſſeſſion of Hanover, until he is paid the 300,000l. due to him according to treaty, ever ſince Lord Chatham went out of office, and that his troops have orders to be ready to march for that electorate by the 12th of April.

May 1. The enſigns of the order of Knight of the Bath will, we hear, be very ſoon beſtowed on an American Governor, who will come over on purpoſe as ſoon as the Generals Burgoyne, &c. arrive at Boſton.

BASSETERRE *(St. Chriſtopher's) April* 22.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here from England his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Capt. Garnier, having put in here for a pilot; her deſtination is to be between St. Euſtatia and the Dog and Prickley-pear, to prevent the American veſſels trading to St. Euſtatia.

May 10. By advice from Dominica we hear of the death of Gov. Shirley, who was killed in a duel by Lieut. Gov. Stewart. The diſpute was, the Lieut. Gov. having purchaſed a Bureau of the Gov. on examining it he found a copy of a letter, containing many things to the prejudice of his character.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 2.

Laſt Tueſday about thirty or forty men, from on board the Scarborough man of war, now in this harbour, came on ſhore at Fort William and Mary, and have torn down great part of the breaſt work of ſaid fort, and did other damage.

The day before this attempt the Scarborough took two proviſion veſſels loaded with corn, pork, flour, rye. &c. coming in from Long-Iſland, which were for the relief of this place; as the inhabitants are in great want of proviſions, and notwithſtanding the moſt prudent application of the principal gentlemen of this town, the Captain refuſed to releaſe them,

O ſhocking ſituation!——Upon this refuſal, it was apprehended the moſt violent outrages and tumults of the people would immediately follow this detention of their proviſions, the conſequences of which would be moſt probably very fatal to his Majeſty's ſubjects, by bringing into the moſt imminent danger the lives and properties of his ſaid ſubjects, which ought by all means to be prevented if poſſible.

Upon this unwarrantable tranſaction, the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns were greatly alarmed, and the next morning between five or ſix hundred men in arms went down to the battery called Jerry's Point, and brought off eight cannon, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, being the whole that were there, weighing 4,800 lb. each, and brought them up to this town. While they were taking off the above cannon, the Canceaux, with a tender, ſet ſail with the two proviſion veſſels for Boſton. The next day the town was full of men from the country in arms.

This uncommon exertion of arbitrary power immediately alarmed the inhabitants, and the Committee of Safety having met, a memorial was by their approbation preſented to the Governor and Council, who took every prudent method in their power to pacify the people, and to obtain a releaſe of the captures. His Excellency repaired on board the Scarborough, and informed the Captain that the proviſions were the property of ſome of the inhabitants who had before contracted for the ſame; but the only anſwer he could obtain was "that Admiral Graves and the General had forwarded orders to take every proviſion veſſel that ſhould be met with on every ſtation, and to ſend them forthwith to Boſton for the ſupply of the army and navy." Captain Barclay, the commander of the Scarborough, informed two of the Committee at Fort William and Mary, that his orders were ſuch that he muſt even take all veſſels with ſalt or molaſſes, they being a ſpecies of proviſion, and ſend them to Boſton.

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 8.

Tueſday laſt, being the day agreed on for the exchange of priſoners, between twelve and one o'clock, Dr. Warren and Brigadier General Putnam, in a Phæton, together with Major Dunbar and Lieut. Hamilton of the 64th on horſeback; Lieutenant Potter, of the marines, in a chaiſe; John Hilton of the 47th, Alexander Campbell of the 4th; John Tyne, Samuel Marcy, Thomas Parry, and Thomas Sharp of the marines, wounded men, in two carts; the whole eſcorted by the Weathersfield company, under the command of Capt. Cheſter, entered the town of Charleſtown, and marching ſlowly through it, halted at the ferry, where upon a ſignal being given, Major Moncrief landed from the Lively, in order to receive the priſoners, and ſee his old Friend General Putnam:—Their Meeting was truly cordial and affectionate.—The wounded privates were ſoon ſent on board the Lively; but Major Moncrief, and the other officers, returned with General Putnam and Dr. Warren, to the houſe of Dr. Foſter, where an entertainment was provided for them. About 3 o'clock a ſignal was made by the Lively, that they were ready to deliver up our priſoners; upon which General Putnam and Major Moncrief went to the ferry, where they received Meſſrs. John Peck, James Hews, James Brewer, and Daniel Preſton of Boſton; Meſſrs. Samuel Freſt and Seth Ruſſel of Cambridge; Mr. Joſeph Bell of Danvers, Mr. Elijah Seaver, of Roxbury, and Cæſar Auguſtus, a Negro Servant to Mr. Tileſton, of Dorcheſter, who were conducted to the houſe of Capt. Foſter, and there refreſhed; after which the General and Major returned to their company, and ſpent an hour or two in a very agreeable manner. Between five and ſix o'clock Major Moncrief, with the officers that had been delivered to him, were conducted to the ferry, where the Lively's barge received them; after which General Putnam, with the priſoners who had been delivered to him, &c. returned to Cambridge, eſcorted in the ſame manner as before. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt decency and good humour to themſelves, their officers, and their country. The regular officers expreſſed themſelves as highly pleaſed; thoſe who had been priſoners politely acknowledged the genteel, kind treatment they had received from their captors; the privates, who are all wounded men, expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt terms, their grateful ſenſe of the tenderneſs which had been ſhewed them in their miſerable ſituation; ſome of them could do it only by their tears. It would have been to the honor of the Britiſh arms, if the priſoners taken from us could with juſtice have made the ſame acknowledgement. It cannot be ſuppoſed that any officers of rank, or common humanity, were knowing to the repeated cruel inſults that were offered them, but it may not be amiſs to hint, to the upſtarts concerned, two truths, of which they ſeem to be totally ignorant, viz. that compaſſion is as eſſential a part of the character of a truly brave man as daring; and that an inſult offered to a perſon entirely in the power of the inſulter, ſmells as ſtrong of cowardice as it does of cruelty.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the grand American army is nearly completed. Great numbers of the Connecticut, New-Hampſhire and Rhode-Iſland troops are arrived; among the latter is a fine company of artillery, with four excellent field pieces. Many large pieces of battering cannon are expected ſoon, from different places; 12 pieces 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordnance ſtores, we are informed, are already arrived from Providence.

Laſt week a number of provincials, under the command of Col. Robinſon, made an acquiſition of about five hundred ſheep, and thirty head of cattle from off Spectacle iſland.

And on Friday night laſt the provincial troops made another acquiſition of about eight hundred ſheep and lambs from off Deer iſland, together with a number of cattle. Major Greaton, who commanded this party, alſo took a barge belonging to one of the men of war, together with four or five priſoners.

NEWPORT, *June* 5.

In a pamphlet printed in London, 1756, entitled "Remarks on the conduct of our fleet in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Byng," is a letter to a Member of Parliament, in which the author, ſpeaking of the general corruption and diſſoluteneſs of the lives and manners of our men in the fleet and army, has this remark—"That when the late Sir Peter Warren returned from the conqueſt of Cape Breton, he happened to dine in London with a number of land and ſea officers; one of them, a gentleman of rank, told Sir Peter that he did not take Cape Breton by the uſual methods of powder and ball, but by prayer and faſting, to which Sir Peter replied, don't banner my praying ſoldiers; I will at any time take two thouſand of them, and fight them againſt four thouſand of your *God-damme* ſoldiers, and *beat* them too."

At a meeting of the Commiteee of Inſpection for the town of Newport, held in the council-chamber, June 1, 1775.

THE Committee of Inſpection having been informed that a parcel of ſheep had been ſhipped to Boſton, in the ſloop Collector, Nicholas Webſter, maſter, appointed a Sub-Committee to inquire into the matter. They accordingly made due inquiry, and reported, that four perſons of this town had ſent to Boſton, in ſaid ſloop, ſome more and ſome leſs ſheep (the whole number amounting to twelve) to their ſuffering relations and friends there. This appearing to be the fact, and that it was not done to contravene the

ſeventh article of the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs (upon which article the Committee ſome time ſince publiſhed their ſentiments in the Newport Mercury) the Committee, from equal principles of tenderneſs and humanity, think proper to forbear giving their names to the public. But, at the ſame time, they would caution theſe men, and all others to avoid, for the future, ſhipping ſheep to any of the colonies; and farmers, butchers, and others not to ſell any ſheep for exportation, as ſuch conduct will not only be conſidered as an infraction of ſaid article, and be treated accordingly, but may involve this town in calamities, which every friend to its felicity ought to endeavour to the utmoſt of his power to prevent. The Committee purſuant to the article of the aſſociation referred to, do alſo caution butchers and others to kill ſheep as ſparingly as may be; eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; and, for the future, not to kill any lambs.

WHEREAS the intercourſe between the colonies hath for ſome time been, and is now, interrupted by the riders being diſmiſſed by the Poſt-Maſter General; and as there is no perſon who acts as Poſt-Maſter in this town, therefore VOTED, That Mr. Nathaniel Otis be appointed to receive and deliver the letters brought to, and to be ſent from this town, under the direction of this Committee, until the General Aſſembly of this colony, or this Committee, ſhall order otherwiſe; and that he ſhall receive for each letter agreeable to the ſchedule delivered him by the Committee.

VOTED, That the foregoing be publiſhed in the next Newport Mercury. *A true copy.*

Witneſs, THOMAS RUMRIELL, *Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON, *June* 9.

We learn that all the men of war, which were in the harbours near Boſton, have been called to that place, and that every method is taken to ſtrengthen the town.—The entrenchment at the fortification is now extended quite acroſs the neck, by which the town is become an iſland.—General Gage, by all his late conduct, appears to be greatly alarmed.

Laſt Saturday, Col. Glover, and the ſons of the late worthy Col. Lee of Marblehead, brought to the head quarters at Cambridge, from Marblehead, a bag of letters, arrived there from London, in a ſchooner of the late Col. Lee's taken by adminiſtration to bring them. She ſailed the 12th or 14th of April. In the bag are letters from adminiſtration to General Gage, the Admiral, and to almoſt all the Tories in Boſton.—Thoſe letters were under inſpection at the camp, when our laſt accounts came from thence.

NEW-YORK, *June* 15.

Yeſterday one M'Donald, who is ſaid to have been privately inliſting men to ſerve under Gen. Gage, againſt their country, was taken into cuſtody, and conducted by a party of the city granadiers before the Provincial Congreſs then ſitting, where he was examined, and returned in cuſtody—We hear ſome important diſcoveries were made.

Extract of a letter dated at Hartford, in Connecticut, June 5.

"Mr. Hide, the Boſton poſt, reports that a veſſel bound to London, on board of which Mr. Robert Temple, a high flying Tory, was paſſenger, ſprang a leak ſoon after her departure and put into Plymouth (New-England) to refit. That the people took Temple priſoner, ſent him to the camp at Cambridge, ſecured his papers, and opened a great number of letters, many of which were from officers of the army at Boſton. That thoſe letters in general are full of complaints and expreſſions of uneaſineſs. Some of the officers deſire and entreat to ſell out; others ſay they are fighting in a bad cauſe, and apprehenſive of a mutiny; others mention a difference between the General and the Admiral, and that the army in general are diſheartened and uneaſy; other letters are full of invectives againſt the poor *Yankees*, as they call us ——We hear the Provincial Congreſs will keep Temple as an hoſtage, but I hope they will let this veſſel go with the above letters."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 17.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Capt. Coffin, who arrived yeſterday from Nantucket, informs that Capt. Waterman, from this place for that iſland, was taken by two cruiſers belonging to government, and carried into Newport.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem to another in this city, dated June 6.

"It is galling to the ſurly old Admiral, who, it ſeems, growls like a cur dog, that our people ſhould burn one of his cutters under his noſe, and take ALL the STOCK off the iſlands, and burn the houſes, barns, &c. on Noddle's iſland, in which affair they loſt a great many men. Mr. —— whoſe integrity, you know, may be relied upon, was in Boſton at the time the dead were landed, and ſays they were obliged to dig a hole twenty five feet ſquare to bury them in. Lieut. ——, juſt arrived from the provincial head quarters, ſays a bold ſtroke will ſhortly be made."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated the 9th of June.

"We had an account yeſterday at Caroline court, which comes from ſeveral hands, and ſo well atteſted, that it was generally believed, viz. that on Saturday afternoon one of the burgeſſes, and two young gentlemen (their names not mentioned) went to view the magazine through curioſity, but upon opening the door or window (in which the accounts diſagree) ſome fire arms, which were placed for that purpoſe, went off, and wounded one in the ſhoulder, another through the arm, and the third loſt two of his fingers. Upon application to the Gov. he ſaid it was done by his ſervants; they, being examined, declared, to his face, it was done by his particular orders. This affair is ſaid to have occaſioned much confuſion in Williamſburg. And it being underſtood he had again ſent to Capt. Montague for a detachment of his *boiled crabs*, the members of the Houſe aſſured him, if they came to town during their ſitting, not a man of them ſhould return alive."

On Thurſday evening laſt Mr. GIBBS JONES was married to Miſs PEGGY MOORE, both of this city.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the Shop of the Subſcriber laſt Night, in Fifth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, TWO GUNS, one mounted with Braſs, the upper Pipe at the Muzzle new, and made long to ſuit a Steel Rammer, a ſmall Dent in the Barrel near the Muzzle, and the Guard and Screws for the Lock left behind: It was ſhort, and made in the Manner of a Fuſee. The other Gun was newly cut off at the Muzzle, in order to make it ſhort for Exerciſe, Iron mounted, but with a Silver Thumb-piece under the Breech-pin, at the Place you fix your Hand in preſenting.

Whoever finds ſaid Guns, and will deliver them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward.

Piladelphia, June 17, 1775. DANIEL EVANS.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1775. [Num. 64.

The SPEECH of the Honorable HENRY TEMPLE LUTTRELL.

[*Continued from page* 240.]

LET us turn our eyes to the inland trading towns here at home; thoſe large iron founderies to ſupply the anchors of commerce, and implements for huſbandry and the ingenious arts, are now ſet at work in moulding the ſword and the bayonet to enſlave America. From the former commiſſions there accrued conſtant returns of profit, and numberleſs comforts; from the latter, what can be expected but poverty, dejection and mourning! Peace with America will make your thouſands of manufacturers and artiſans a thriving, obedient people; war with America will make them idle, profligate, and tumultuary. In ſhort, the firſt open hoſtilities commmitted by your troops on that continent, will realize to the race of man, from one extremity of the earth to the other, more fatal evils than were even contained in the fabled box of Pandora.

It is well known, through melancholy obſervation, drawn from the fate of the Aſſyrian, Perſian, and Roman empires, that national ſocieties, as well as the individual mortals of whom thoſe ſocieties are compoſed, have their non-age, their adult vigour, and their decline. Whatſoever ſhare of indulgence and independency Great-Britain ſhall, in this her florid and athletic ſtage, generouſly beſtow on her riſing colonies, they will, no doubt, amply repay, to her in ſome future generation, when ſhe is verging towards that aweful goal which muſt cloſe her race of glory.

The military coertion of America will be impracticable. What has been the fate of your famous bills paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the deceaſed Parliament? I mean, Sir, the Boſton port bill, and the bill for altering the charter of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. America, as an earneſt of her triumph over the future labours for which envy and malice may reſerve her, has, like another Hercules in the cradle, already grappled with thoſe two ſerpents ſent for her deſtruction. Neither ſhall we be long able to ſuſtain the unhallowed war at ſo remote a diſtance —unexplored deſarts, wood-land ambuſcades, latitudes to which few of our ſoldiery have been ſeaſoned—the ſouthern provinces ſcarce to be endured in the ſummer months, the northern provinces not approachable in the winter ſeaſon—ſhipwrecks, peſtilence, famine. The unrelenting inveteracy and carnage of York and Lancaſter will here be joined to all the elementary hardſhips and maladies of a bigot cruſade.—Shall not ſuch dreadful æras in our earlier chronicle ſerve us for beacons at this perilous criſis? Thoſe raſh expeditions indeed, undertaken by a few martial zealots on miſconceived piety, began to decline at the death of the hot brained, ſavage hearted King, under whom they were firſt enterprized; and the ſluices of kindred blood, which had long inundated the land in the red and white roſes, were at length happily put a ſtop to by a ſingle matrimonial contract. Now, Sir, who can look forward to a probable epoch in the red volume of time, when the ſword drawn in this quarrel ſhall be ſheathed in peace! I can ſee no end, till ſlaughter, proſecution, extirpation, ſhall totally have annihilated either one or the other people.

Far be it from me to anticipate, by conjecture to either country, ſo dreadful a ſentence; but, Sir, without a gift of preternatural foreſight, I may remark that there are features in the aſpect of infant America which denote at maturer years a moſt coloſſal force. *The Helvetic and Flemiſh confederacies* have demonſtrated what extraordinary obſtacles a ſmall band of inſurgents may ſurmount in the cauſe of liberty. The Helvetic confederacy conſiſted of a few ſtraggling peaſants, bannered againſt a mighty prince; yet firmneſs and deſperation ſupplied that energy which the beſt diſciplined numbers could not reſiſt.

The tragic ſcenes of Numantia, and of Saguntum, ſhew to how dire a cataſtrophe a ſpirited people will devote themſelves ſooner than ſubmit to an unjuſt dominion. It appears, from one of the American letters of a late date brought to your table, that the inhabitants of Boſton were inclined to copy in part theſe dire examples; that they meditated to abandon the town with their wives and families, and the reducing it to aſhes.

Did not we ourſelves give a very ſtriking proof at the commencement of the 12th century, to what an incendiary height the flame of vengeance might reach, when we invited over, and received into the very center of this iſland, a whole army of Frenchmen to aid us againſt a tyrant monarch and his iniquitous counſellors? We owe perhaps that ſacred palladium of our liberty, Magna Charta, as much to a Dauphin of France as to a King of England.

The Americans alledge, that what they now contend for is that reaſonable portion of liberty with which they were chartered as their birthright, not by any earthly potentate, but by the King of Kings, "to make their lives happy, in the poſſeſſion of which liberty they do now hourly invoke that King of Kings, or to make their death glorious in its juſt defence."

What is the aim and ſcope of the reſolution before you? To lure ſome of the leſs refractory provinces of America to diſſociate from, and betray their fellow ſufferers, to join in raiſing a contribution throughout one half of the colonies; to ſupport your armaments and outrages againſt the other half, with a view to annihilate trade, cut off every natural channel of livelihood and ſubſiſtence, and butcher the diſobedient; and how are theſe ſeceders to be recompenced for ſuch ſignal perfidy? Why, by a temporary exerciſe of certain empty forms and modes of taxation, confirming at the ſame time a right in the crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, to fix the groſs amount of all continental ſubſidies whatſoever; that is, in fact, they are to be ſtill ſubject to a miniſterial majority in this Houſe, which may levy impoſt on them, not by any fair ſcale of proportion to the burthen laid on the mother country, but the demand may be carried beyond their abilities, or they may be liable to the diſcharge of an immenſe national debt. By way of earneſt, however, againſt the nu-

merous abuſes, in future, to which this curious plan lies open, they ſhall inſtantly repoſe intire faith and confidence in the preſent ſet of the King's miniſters at Weſtminſter, ſo remarkable for conſiſtency, lenity and wiſdom.

The noble Lord, on the other ſide of the Houſe, puts me in mind of King Arthur, in our modern dramatic maſk, where that firſt of the Britiſh worthies ſtands balancing between Grimbald and Philadel. He has juſt caught a glimpſe of the cloven foot of the *infernal field* by whoſe dazzling ſnares and incantation he has been thus long faſcinated, and is turning to the fair, heavenly ſpirit, who would guide him into the ways of happineſs and honor. Let him not ſtop ſhort, but purſue the only tract that can ſave his country—perhaps ſave himſelf from perdition.

I ſhould be as ſtrenuous an advocate for the juſt authority of Parliament as any man; but I think we ought candidly and effectually to relinquiſh all vain pretences to ſupreme ſovereignty, in caſes where they are not maintainable on principles of juſtice, of ſound policy, or the conſtitution of the land.

If you perſiſt in pride and error, what will be the conſequence? Inteſtine enmities will be increaſed—devaſtation and havock muſt enſue.

When queſtions of ſuch weight and magnitude as theſe now in agitation, concerning America, ſhall come before you, every member ought to reflect, that the fate of a whole nation may poſſibly depend on his ſingle vote.

Whoſoever gives the power of oppreſſion, is in fact a tyrant—whoſoever gives the power of murder, is in fact an aſſaſſin.

I am againſt this reſolution, becauſe I think, that ſo far from extinguiſhing the flame, it will only throw oil upon it to aggravate its fury; and, however ſpecious, however conciliatory, it may ſeem at firſt ſight, when it comes to be analized on the other ſide of the water (faſhioned as it now ſtands) it cannot poſſibly have any other conſtruction put upon it than that of adding *inſult* to *injury*. *(Concluded.)*

On Saturday laſt the Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Jefferies, arrived at New-York, in five weeks from Falmouth, by which we have received the following advices, viz.

CADIZ, *March* 28.

THE preparations of the grand armament, which we thought to be deſtined againſt the Moors, ſtill continue. Perhaps the raiſing of the ſiege of Melilla, the news of which we heard yeſterday, will occaſion them to be ſuſpended.

MADRID, *April* 10. As it is no longer to be doubted but a ſpeedy and ſolid peace will be concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, every body is much ſurpriſed that the fitting out ſhips of war ſtill goes on with great diligence. The King has taken a foreign veſſel into his ſervice, and has laid an embargo on all the tranſports. Several regiments are actually marching towards our ſea coaſts.

LONDON, *May* 5.

On Wedneſday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Gen. George Boſcawen was ſeized, at his houſe in York-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, with a fit of coughing, which broke one of his blood veſſels, and in about half an hour after he expired in great agonies.

The ſame day Gen. Lockhart took leave of his Majeſty, and to-morrow is to ſet out for America.

Two cutters are detained at Portſmouth, to carry the laſt inſtructions to the men of war and tranſports which lately ſailed for Corke, as well as ſuch ſtores as in their hurry may have been forgot and left behind.

Yeſterday the following veſſels laden with wheat arrived at their moorings in the river, viz. the Saralbogondo, Architaing; the Conſul, Dixon, both from Dantzick, and the Endraught, Force, from Koningſburg; theſe make twelve ſhips with wheat that have arrived ſince Monday morning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga to his friend at Briſtol, dated March 10, 1775.

"The laſt poſt from Cadiz brought us accounts of forty veſſels of different nations being embargoed there by an order from court; they are to take in all kinds of military ſtores, &c. and their deſtination is kept a ſecret, all the ſhips of war in ſaid harbour are likewiſe fitting out; the St. Genaro a ſeventy four gun ſhip is now in our Mole unloading bombs, canon, balls, and other things. What all theſe great preparations are for time only will inform us; it is whiſpered that they are for Naples, as the Emperor ſeems to threaten an invaſion there, others ſay they are deſtined for ſome part of the Barbary coaſt. God grant them ſucceſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 8.

This morning the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, with his lady and family, and Capt. Fowey, attended by ſome of his Lordſhip's domeſtics, left this city, and are now on board the Fowey man of war, lying in York river. His Lordſhip urges, in vindication of this precipitate retreat, that he was apprehenſive his life was in abſolute danger, from the infatuated and inflamed minds of the people: He ſays it is not his intention to impede or obſtruct the buſineſs of the aſſembly; ſo far from it, that he hopes the gentlemen, who compoſe the houſe, will proceed in the great buſineſs, which they have before them, with diligence and effect. He farther ſays, he ſhall endeavour to make acceſs to him eaſy and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between him and the Houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible. His Lordſhip declares that he is ſtill perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in his power to reſtore that harmony, the interruption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear, to the repoſe as well as to the comfort of every individual. In conſequence of theſe declarations, the Houſe immediately reſolved themſelves into a committee, to take the ſame under their conſideration; who, after mature deliberation, appointed a number of gentlemen to draw up an addreſs to his Excellency, which being prepared and approved by the Houſe, and concurred in by his Majeſty's Council, two of that Honorable Board, and four Members, were deſired to wait upon his Excellency with the ſame; the purport of which was that the Houſe were exceedingly concerned that his Lordſhip ſhould even ſuſpect that they would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious as was couched in his meſſage; that they were ſorry his Lordſhip ſhould leave the ſeat of government, as it might conduce to that great uneaſineſs which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country; that they think his Lordſhip ought to have communicated the ground of his uneaſineſs to them, as, from their zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, they ſhould have judged it their indiſpenſible duty to have endeavoured to remove every cauſe of diſquietude; that they will cheerfully concur in any meaſures for the ſecurity of his Lordſhip and family; that the apprehenſions of of his amiable lady are productive of the greateſt pain to them, and that they ſhould think themſelves happy in being able to reſtore tranquillity to her; that they are proud his Lordſhip is willing for them to continue the buſineſs of the country; but think it almoſt impracticable, whilſt his Lordſhip is abſent, eſpecially at this time, when the ſeaſon of the year is ſo far ad-

vanced. This addreſs concludes, with intreating his Lordſhip's return, with his lady and family, to the palace; which they are perſuaded will be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people.

The gentlemen appointed to wait on the Governor arrived at the capitol between one and two o'clock, and delivered this verbal meſſage from his Excellency, "That, as the ſubject of their addreſs was of the utmoſt concern to himſelf and family, he would take time to conſider, and return an anſwer, in writing, after he had maturely deliberated upon its contents." His Lordſhip behaved with the utmoſt politeneſs, and held a friendly conference with the deputies.

NEWPORT, *June* 12.

Laſt Tueſday a ſchooner from Philadelphia, loaded with proviſions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the proviſions in this veſſel belong to near ſeventy poor men at Nantucket, and the chief their families had to depend on for a conſiderable time to come.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Cahoone, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a ſloop loaded with Indian Corn, &c. The veſſel and cargo were taken into cuſtody by the man of war in this harbour.

The above veſſels, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſent to Boſton.

NEW-YORK, *June* 19.

Friday laſt the Mercury Frigate, Captain M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy-Hook, in fourteen days from Boſton. He was deſpatched from thence by General Gage, to order whatever troops might arrive here (from England or Ireland) for Boſton; and laſt Wedneſday he luckily fell in with a tranſport from Cork, with part of the forty-fourth regiment, bound into this place, but ſhe ſoon ſtood to the eaſtward, and Captain M'Carthy now waits at the Hook to give the like orders to the reſt of the fleet that may arrive there.

Saturday laſt an expreſs from Watertown paſſed through this city, in his way to the Continental Congreſs. He left the camp laſt Monday, and ſaid ſome of the tranſports were arrived at Boſton, from Cork; and that the grenadiers and light infantry of General Gage's army appeared to be in motion.

Lately died in London, Mr. William Neat, an eminent American merchant.

Governor Tryon, in the ſhip Juliana, was at Deal the 2d of May, and two ſhips for Philadelphia. It was ſuppoſed they would ſail about the ſixth of the ſame month.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20.

ARRIVALS. The brig Rachel, Clay, from Maryland, at London; the brig Thomas, Lake, at Jamaica, and brig Polly, Greenway, at Liverpool, both from Philadelphia.

☞ A FIFER is wanted. Inquire of the Printer.

In CONGRESS, *June* 12, 1775.

To the oppreſſed Inhabitants *of* CANADA.

Friends and countrymen,

ALARMED by the deſigns of an arbitrary Miniſtry to extirpate the rights and liberties of all America, a ſenſe of common danger conſpired with the dictates of humanity in urging us to call your attention, by our late addreſs, to this very important object.

Since the concluſion of the late war we have been happy in conſidering you as fellow ſubjects with us. As we were both entitled by the bounty of an indulgent Creator to freedom, and being both devoted by the cruel edicts of a deſpotic adminiſtration to common ruin, we perceived the fate of the Proteſtant and Catholic colonies to be ſtrongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in reſolving to be free, in rejecting with diſdain the fetters of ſlavery however artfully poliſhed.

We moſt ſincerely condole with you on the arrival of that day, in the courſe of which the ſun could not ſhine on a ſingle freeman in all your extenſive dominion. Be aſſured that your unmerited degradation has engaged the moſt unfeigned pity of your ſiſter colonies; and we flatter ourſelves you will not, by tamely bearing the yoke, ſuffer that pity to be ſupplanted by contempt.

When hardy attempts are made to deprive men of rights beſtowed by the Almighty—when avenues are cut through the moſt ſolemn compacts for the admiſſion of deſpotiſm—when the plighted faith of government ceaſes to give ſecurity to loyal and dutiful ſubjects—and when the inſidious ſtratagems and manœuvres of peace become more terrible than the moſt ſanguine operations of war, it is high time for them to aſſert thoſe rights, and with honeſt indignation oppoſe the torrent of oppreſſion ruſhing in upon them.

By the introduction of your preſent form of government, or rather form of tyranny, you and your wives and your children are made ſlaves. You have nothing that you can call your own, and all the fruits of your labour and induſtry may be taken from you whenever an avaricious governor and a rapacious council may incline to demand them. You are liable, by their edicts, to be tranſported into foreign parts, to fight battles in which you have no intereſt, and to ſpill your blood in conflicts, from which neither honor or emolument can be derived; nay, the enjoyment of your very religion, on the preſent ſyſtem, depends on a legiſlature, in which you have no ſhare, and over which you have no controul, and your Prieſts are expoſed to expulſion, baniſhment and ruin, whenever their wealth and poſſeſſions furniſh ſufficient temptation. They cannot be ſure that a virtuous Prince will always fill the throne; and ſhould a wicked or a careleſs King concur with a wicked Miniſtry in extracting the treaſure and ſtrength of your country, it is impoſſible to conceive to what variety and to what extremes of wretchedneſs you may, under the preſent eſtabliſhment, be reduced.

We are informed you have already been called upon to waſte your lives in a conteſt with us; ſhould you by a compliance in this inſtance, aſſent to your new eſtabliſhment, and a war break out with France, your wealth and your ſons may be ſent to periſh in expeditions againſt their iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

It cannot be preſumed that theſe conſiderations will have no weight with you, or that you are ſo loſt to all ſenſe of honor. We can never believe that the preſent race of Canadians are ſo degenerated as to poſſeſs neither the ſpirit, the gallantry, or the courage of their anceſtors. You certainly will not permit the infamy and diſgrace of ſuch puſillanimity to reſt on your heads, and the conſequences of it on your children for ever.

We for our parts are determined to live free, or not at all; and are reſolved that poſterity ſhall never reproach us with having brought ſlaves into the world.

Permit us again to repeat that we are your friends, not your enemies; and be not impoſed upon by thoſe who may endeavour to create animoſities. The taking the fort and military ſtores at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and the armed veſſels on the lake, was dictated by the great law of ſelf-preſervation; they were intended to annoy us, and to cut off that

friendly intercourſe and communication which has hitherto ſubſiſted between you and us: We hope it has given you no uneaſineſs, and you may rely on our aſſurances, that theſe colonies will purſue no meaſurs whatever, but ſuch as friendſhip and a regard for our mutual ſafety and intereſt may ſuggeſt.

As our concern for your welfare entitles us to your friendſhip, we preſume you will not, by doing us injury, reduce us to the diſagreeable neceſſity of treating you as enemies.

We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common liberty, and there is yet reaſon to believe, that ſhould we join in imploring the attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparalleled oppreſſions of his American ſubjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious miniſtry any longer to riot in the ruins of the rights of mankind.

A true copy from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia June 20, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST this Morning, at the Review, a large red Leather POCKET BOOK, with two Memorandum Books, two Letters directed to Benjamin Henſhaw, and ſeveral other Papers, which can be of no Service to any Perſon but the Owner. There were in the Pocket-Book a three Pound Bill and one of thirty Shillings New Jerſey Currency, and two twenty Shilling Bills Pennſylvania Money.

Whoever brings, to the Printer hereof, ſaid Pocket-Book, Memorandum Books, Letters, &c. and the Money, ſhall have the above Reward, or TEN SHILLINGS for the Books and Papers without the Money, and no Queſtions aſked. *

TO BE SOLD,

THE STOCK in TRADE of the late Evan Morgan, deceaſed, being a proper Aſſortment of GROCERY. Likewiſe the well accuſtomed Shop and Houſe where he lived to be let, at the corner of Vine and Fourth Streets, being an excellent Stand for Buſineſs. For Terms inquire at the ſaid Dwelling, or of George Morgan, the Corner of Elm and Third Street; or of the Subſcriber, the Corner of Spruce and Second Streets.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Evan Morgan, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment to JOHN MORGAN, Ex.

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by JAMES KINNEAR, at his Vendue Store the Corner of Third and Vine Streets,

A GREAT Variety of choice CORDIALS, amongſt which are Geneva in Caſes, plain Cherry and Raſberry Brandy, Cherry Rum, Doctor Stephens, Anniſeed, Clove and Orange Water. Alſo a good Aſſortment of dry Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon.

N. B. Goods daily received for Sale at ſaid STORE, and part Caſh advanced if required.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who is capable of undertaking the Buſineſs of a Houſe, plain cooking, or attending Children. Any Perſon, whom this may ſuit, will be immediately waited on by leaving a Line directed to A. M. with the Printer hereof. *

Philadelp ia, June 21, 1775.

STOLE from the Subſcriber, laſt Night or this Morning, out of his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, a Broadcloth Cloke, light Drab ſuperfine Broadcloth long Cloke a little broke with Wear, bound with Silver Twiſt, and a Velvet Collar nearly of the ſame Colour as the Cloke; a Pair of brown Thread knit Stockings, a Pair of Holland Sleeves, a double Handkerchief, a Check Apron, a Tablecloth wove Bird Eye Figure, and marked M. S. Whoever apprehends the Thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be brought to Juſtice and the Things recovered, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

*
JOHN SHEARMAN.

LOST, ſome Time ago, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Face, Maker's Name S. WELLDON, London, marked Inſide and on the Face, No. 3267, ſhews the Day of the Month, has a Steel Chain and a large Chryſtal Seal ſet in Braſs. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. †

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Almon-ſtreet, Southwark, Philadelphia, the fourteenth Inſtant, A SERVANT GIRL, named Mary Brine, about ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhort and thick ſet, pleaſant when talking, a little pited with the Smallpox; had on a Purple and white ſhort Gown, green Skirt, black Bonnet, white Handkerchief, and bare-footed. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward if in the City; if out of it FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges.

June 15*th*. † JOHN DOUGLAS.

ALL Sorts of MUSKET BALLS made and ſold by JOHN BRYCE, the fourth Door from Market-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the Shop of the Subſcriber laſt Night, in Fifth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, TWO GUNS, one mounted with Braſs, the upper Pipe at the Muzzle new, and made long to ſuit a Steel Rammer, a ſmall Dent in the Barrel near the Muzzle, and the Guard and Screws for the Lock left behind: It was ſhort, and made in the Manner of a Fuſee. The other Gun was newly cut off at the Muzzle, in order to make it ſhort for Exerciſe, Iron mounted, but with a Silver Thumb-piece under the Breech-pin, at the Place you fix your Hand in preſenting.

Whoever finds ſaid Guns, and will deliver them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward.

Piladelphia, June 17, 1775. DANIEL EVANS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1775. [Num. 65.

The printer was favoured with the following addreſs, this morning, by a gentleman from Williamſburg.

To his Excellency JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, have taken into our conſideration the joint Addreſs of the two Houſes of Parliament, his Majeſty's anſwer, and the reſolution of the Commons, which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to lay before us. Wiſhing nothing ſo ſincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love, which we bear to our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain, and ſtill continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the meaſures which have ſo long oppreſſed their brethren in America, we were pleaſed to receive your Lordſhip's notification that a benevolent tender had at length been made by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy diſputes with the Mother Country. Next to the poſſeſſion of liberty, my Lord, we ſhould conſider ſuch a reconciliation as the greateſt of all human bleſſings. With theſe diſpoſitions we entered into conſideration of that reſolution; we examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and diſappointment we muſt ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppreſſion, without lightening its burthen. We cannot, my Lord, cloſe with the terms of that reſolution for theſe reaſons.

Becauſe the Britiſh Parliament has no right to intermeddle with the ſupport of civil government in the colonies. For us, not for them, has government been inſtituted here. Agreeable to our ideas, proviſion has been made for ſuch officers as we think neceſſary for the adminiſtration of public affairs; and we cannot conceive that any other legiſlature has a right to preſcribe either the number or pecuniary appointments of our offices. As a proof that the claim of Parliament, to interfere in the neceſſary proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, is novel and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Aſſembly, paſſed ſo long ſince as the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of King Charles the Second, entitled "An act for raiſing a public revenue, and for the better ſupport of the government of this his Majeſty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the great ſeal of England, and was enacted in the name of the "King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the General Aſſembly."

Becauſe, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjuſt taxation, we muſt ſaddle ourſelves with a perpetual tax adequate to the expectations and ſubject to the diſpoſal of Parliament alone. Whereas we have right to give our money, as the Parliament do theirs, without coertion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumſtances, and ſituation of our people, as the Parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raiſing, but the freedom of granting our money for which we have contended. Without this we poſſeſs no check on the royal prerogative; and, what muſt be lamented by dutiful and loyal ſubjects, we ſhould be ſtript of the only means as well of recommending this country to the favours of our moſt gracious Sovereign as of ſtrengthening thoſe bands of amity with our fellow ſubjects, which we would wiſh to remain indiſſoluble.

Becauſe on our undertaking to grant money, as is propoſed, the Commons only reſolve to forbear levying pecuniary taxes on us; ſtill leaving unrepealed their ſeveral acts paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government of the eaſtern colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, taking from us the right of trial by jury, and tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are ſtill to be kept among us, and the other numerous grievances of which ourſelves and ſiſter colonies, ſeparat ly and by our repreſentatives in General Congreſs, have ſo often complained, are ſtill to continue without redreſs.

Becauſe, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making diſpoſition to invade us with large armaments by ſea and land, which is a ſtile of aſking gifts not reconcileable to our freedom. They are alſo proceeding to a repetition of injury, by paſſing acts for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the iſlands of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This ſeems to beſpeak no intention to diſcontinue the exerciſe of this uſurped power over us in future.

Becauſe on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propoſe to lay open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas to us it appears juſt, that thoſe who bear equally the burthens of government, ſhould equally participate of its benefits. Either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loſs to us and benefit to them than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquiſh the former, and do not propoſe, by holding both, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind government, that, in former emergencies, when called upon as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly in our reſources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be aſſured then that we ſhall be generous in future as in paſt times, diſdaining the ſhackles of proportion, when called to our free ſtation in the general ſyſtem of the empire.

Becauſe the propoſition now made to us involves the intereſt of all the other colonies. We are now repreſented in

General Congreſs by Members approved by this Houſe, where our former union, it is hoped, will be ſo ſtrongly cemented that no partial applications can produce the ſlighteſt departure from the common cauſe. We conſider ourſelves as bound in honor, as well as intereſt, to ſhare one general fate with our ſiſter colonies, and ſhould hold ourſelves baſe deſerters of that union, to which we have acceeded, were we to agree on any meaſures diſtinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in Parliament, which, though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to aſk, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congreſs had held out. Had Parliament been diſpoſed ſincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reaſonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, ſomething might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congreſs on the other, would have formed a baſis for negotiation, which a ſpirit of accommodation on both ſides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended to from one, whoſe ſucceſsful experience in the art of government ſhould have enſured to it ſome attention from thoſe to whom it was tendered. He had ſhewn to the world that Great Britain, with her colonies united firmly, under a juſt and honeſt government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the moſt potent enemies. With a change of miniſters, however, a total change of meaſures took place; the component parts of the empire have from that moment been falling aſunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political ſcale of the world ſeems juſtly to be apprehended.

Theſe, my Lord, are our ſentiments on this important ſubject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the general Congreſs now ſitting, before whom we ſhall lay the papers your Lordſhip has communicated to us. To their wiſdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are aſſured they will do it. To them alſo we refer the diſcovery of that proper method of repreſenting our well founded grievances, which your Lordſhip aſſures us will meet with the attention and regard ſo juſtly due to them. For ourſelves, we have exhauſted every mode of application, which our invention could ſuggeſt as proper and promiſing. We have decently remonſtrated with Parliament, they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied our King with applications, he has not deigned to anſwer us; we have appealed to the native honor and juſtice of the Britiſh nation, their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even handed juſtice of that being who doth no wrong, earneſtly beſeeching him to illuminate the counſels, and proſper the endeavours of thoſe to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wiſe direction we may again ſee reunited the bleſſings of liberty, property, and harmony with Great Britain.

Extract from Granville Sharp's *Declaration of the People's Right to a Share in the Legiſlature.*

THAT author, ſpeaking of General Cromwell's uſurpation of the government of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ſubjoins the following note, page 155.

"The example of military tyranny, which I have already recited, demonſtrates the great danger of permitting any part of a *national militia* to be abſent longer than is abſolutely neceſſary, from the particular *county* or *diſtrict* to which it properly belongs; for as ſoon as *militia men* begin to depend upon their *pay*, or *(ſolde)* inſtead of their induſtry and the regular daily employments which they followed at home, they ceaſe to be conſtitutional defenders of their country, and become mere *ſoldiers (ſoldats)* or mercenaries; and therefore, as it is now reported that great pains are, at this time, taken, in the ſeveral American colonies, to renew the ancient diſcipline of the *militia*, in their reſpective provinces, it is a matter of great conſequence (as well for their own internal happineſs and liberty, as for the preſervation of peace and union with the mother country, and a continuance of that due conſtitutional ſubjection to *the crown of Great-Britain*, which is the true intereſt of all parties, as it connects every branch of the empire, and inſures *mutual* confidence and protection againſt *foreign* enemies) that no perſons whatever be allowed the rank of *officers*, in any of their provincial regiments of *militia*, unleſs they have a competent fortune, either in *land* or money, to enable them to live comfortably, without military pay, leſt they ſhould ever entertain a *ſeparate intereſt* from that of the public, and, like the degenerate *militia* under Cromwell, *enſlave* their country! Even a common *militia man* is not properly qualified for that *public truſt* (for ſuch it is) unleſs, from his ſituation in life, or as the maſter of a family, he has ſome permanent intereſt in the welfare of the community."

Extract from a pamphlet, entitled "The Reply of a Gentleman in a ſelect Society, upon the important Conteſt between Great-Britain and America."

BEFORE I quit the argument altogether, give me leave to take ſome ſhort notice of *Taxation no Tyranny*; that late anonymous publication which has been ſo idolized this evening. I give the writer full credit for all his pompoſity. If the author was a young man, his monſtrous pedantry might in ſome meaſure be entitled to an allowable extenuation. But as the author is an old man, his conſummate ignorance of the Britiſh conſtitution ought to render him an object of contempt—or his miniſterial corruption an object of deteſtation. His logic is moſt certainly influenced by the logic of the treaſury. He reaſons a good deal in conformity with Jeremiah Dyſon upon the Middleſex election. The preſent adminiſtration are very bountiful of the public money. How generous it is *to encircle with* PROSTITUTION *the brows of Mr. Johnſon!* I think this pamphlet will do infinite ſervice to the cauſe of America. It will ſhew that the argument of the miniſter is completely vitious, when ſo bare-faced a performance could be the production of his greateſt champion.—I will give you the definition of *tyranny*, according to the famous *Samuel* Johnſon (a very different man from the preſent) in his folio dictionary. *Tyranny is abſolute power imperiouſly adminiſtered.* Can any power be more abſolute, can any power be more imperiouſly, more *authoritatively* adminiſtered, than in forcing my property from me without my conſent? No limitation, no duration preſcribed. It is tyranny in the fulleſt extenſion of the term.

WHEREAS my Wife MARY having behaved to me, her Huſband, the Subſcriber, in a very artful and indecent Manner, not becoming a Wife, I therefore do hereby publicly deſire that no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever truſt her on my Account from the Date hereof, as I will not pay any Debts ſhe may contract.

GEORGE SIVEWRIGHT.

Philad. June 22, 1775.

☞ A FIFER is wanted. Inquire of the Printer,

NEW-YORK, *June* 21.

The following extract of a letter, dated the first of this instant (June) in the provincial camp, at Cambridge, from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and intelligence, gives a more authentic, and in many respects a more particular account of the late action at Noddle's and Hog islands, than any that has appeared in the public papers, and therefore will doubtless be acceptable to the public.

"When our people were engaged in taking the stock, &c. from Noddle's and Hog islands, the King's troops made an attack upon them. On Hog-Island the combat began about five o'clock in the afternoon, and continued almost incessantly till midnight. The attack was made with cannon, swivels and small arms, from an armed schooner, sloop, and eight or ten barges, upon our people, who had small arms only, but were very advantageously posted by Colonel Putnam, who got to them just in season to station and command them properly. He placed them in a ditch up to their waists in water, and covered, by the bank, to their necks. The schooner, sloop and boats full of men, came within twelve or fifteen rods of them, and gave our people a fine opportunity to place their shot well. About midnight the fire ceased a little, and our people retreated to the main land, where they were soon after joined by Captain Foster with two field pieces, which were planted on the way of Winnesimit ferry. At day light the combat was renewed; as the schooner passed the ferry way, she was briskly attacked by our people with the field pieces and small arms, which soon clearing her deck, she drifted on shore, where our people set fire to her, and she blew up, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the people in the boats, &c. to tow her off, and save her from destruction.—In this they exposed themselves much to our fire, and suffered greatly. When they found the schooner was lost, they with difficulty towed off the sloop much disabled, and retired to their den; and thus ended the combat at about seven o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon (Sunday) our people got out of the wreck twelve four pounders, six swivels, and every thing else that was valuable, without molestation; they afterwards removed or destroyed from both the islands, all the stock, &c. viz. about five or six hundred sheep, thirty horses, about as many cattle, a large quantity of hay, and burned all the barns and houses."

"All this was done in sight; and, as we may say, under the noses of the whole fleet and army at Boston, without molestation. The killed of the enemy *(viz. Gen. Gage's crew of enemies to the English constitution)* they themselves allow to be more than 100, besides wounded; others, who have good opportunity to know, say their killed and wounded exceed 300, and I believe they have suffered as much as in their precipitate flight from Lexington, on the memorable 19th of April. Our killed none! Wounded three! "Heaven apparently, and most evidently fights for us; covers our heads in the day of battle, and shields our people from the assaults of our common enemies.—What thanks can speak our gratitude!"

"These interpositions, and our determined resolutions, may perhaps make our haughty enemies glad to quit their unjust professions, for a cooler and more calm retreat in some distant quarter of the globe; and leave us peaceably to enjoy those rights and liberties which God, in our nature, has given us, as our unalienable right, and which they are most unjustly endeavouring to wrest from us by violence.

"The men of war's cruisers are out with orders to take all vessels with provisions, or any kind of West-India goods. Two men of war lying in Portsmouth river, have taken two corn sloops bound in there, to supply the necessities of the place, and were about sending them to Boston. Governor Wentworth went on board to solicit their discharge, and represented the necessity of the town, but without effect. This proceeding has so exasperated the people, that not a single Tory is left in the province, and some of the most bigotted have quitted the cause, declared for the people, and join them in their most spirited measures, &c.

"An important expedition was on foot; but, as we have received no news of its success, we fear it has miscarried."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

On Tuesday morning the three battalions of this city and liberties, together with the artillery company, a troop of light horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers and riflemen, in the whole about two thousand, marched out to the Commons, and, having joined in brigade, were reviewed by General WASHINGTON, who is appointed Commander in Chief of all the North-American forces by the honorable Continental Congress, when they went through the manual exercise, firings and manœuvres, with great dexterity and exactness.

By particular desire, the SERMON intended to have been preached in Christ Church to-morrow morning, before the *Military Association*, is postponed to six o'clock in the evening.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, was married the Rev. Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, of Chester, to Mrs. MARGARET CURRIE, of the same place.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 25.

"A steady friend to America called upon me this afternoon, to acquaint me with the following intelligence, communicated to him by———— this day, which you may rely upon as fact.—

"————said, that administration on Friday received advices from General Gage to the 18th of March, wherein he acknowledges the receipt of the King's orders to apprehend Messrs. Cushing, Adams, Hancock, &c. and send them over to England to be tried; but that the second orders, which were to hang them in Boston, he said the General had not then received. The General expressed his fears on the occasion; and, in hopes of their being reversed, he should delay the execution a while longer; because he must, if the orders were fulfilled, come to an engagement—the event of which, he had every reason to apprehend would be fatal to himself and the King's troops, as the Massachusetts government had at least 15,000 men ready trained for the onset; and, besides, had every public and private road occupied by the militia, so as to prevent his marching into the country, and which were at the same time ready to facilitate any attempts against the army; in which unwelcome situation he earnestly wished for a reinforcement, if that disagreeable order must be effected.—The General also wrote, that the standard was hoisted by the people at Salem, and multitudes flocked to it, which would not be the case, should the Royal standard be erected. ———— added, that he now believed America would carry their point—that many of the administration were of the same mind, and sincerely wished they had pursued more gentle measures with the colonies. He said Lord North was evidently uneasy, and that government dreaded the news by the April packet.—That they suppressed this intelligence from General Gage, because of the instant effect it would have on the stocks. He acknowledged the nation was ready for a revolution, if any enterprising genius would step forth, and which would certainly be the case, if blood was once drawn in America. He blames Hutchinson much, and says admi-

niſtration charge him with duplicity, in telling them, they ought to have been more active, and then they would have made the Maſſachuſetts ſubmit. To others, that adminiſtration had gone much farther than he had adviſed. Be this as it may, he added, that the King conſults him, places a confidence in what he ſays, and has actually *fixed* a ſalary of 2000l. per annum *for life* which had much chagrined ſome of the adminiſtration, who ardently wiſhed him given up as a ſacrifice to both countries."

We hear the New-York Committee have ſeized a large quantity of DRY GOODS, which were ſent there from Georgia, and put into rice tierces.

To-morrow morning at ſeven o'clock, it is ſaid, General Waſhington will ſet out for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in order to take the command of the American army, attended by Major Mifflin one of his aids des camps, and General Lee, who is appointed third in command.

Laſt Tueſday evening Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; arrived here from Virginia, to attend the Congreſs, agreeable to his election, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; He was attended by Dr. M'Clurg.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, dated the 19th Inſtant.

This morning there was an account in town, from New-London, that laſt Saturday morning the provincials were taking poſſeſſion of Bunker's-hill, and Dorcheſter-neck, which the Engliſh troops obſerving, embarked to oppoſe them under cover of five men of war, which were hauled up to Charleſtown; that the fire was ſo hot on the provincials that they retreated, in which three Colonels were wounded—Col. Gardiner mortally—But our troops maintain Dorcheſter-neck. It is added that Charleſtown was in flames. An expreſs is expected every minute. Our poor unhappy country! What are we to ſuffer?

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public part of the city, on reaſonable terms. Inquire of the Printer.

Three or four Hundred WHARF LOGS are wanted.

ANY Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying to

MATTHEW CLARKSON, or
EDWARD BONSALL.

LOST, ſome Time ago, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Face, Maker's Name S. WELLDON, London, marked Inſide and on the Face, No. 3267, ſhews the Day of the Month, has a Steel Chain and a large Chryſtal Seal ſet in Braſs. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. ‡

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who is capable of undertaking the Buſineſs of a Houſe, plain cooking, or attending Children. Any Perſon, whom this may ſuit, will be immediately waited on by leaving a Line directed to A. M. with the Printer hereof. *

The univerſal antiſcorbutic DROPS,
Prepared by the Proprietor, JOSEPH POOLE, late from LONDON.

THESE DROPS are extracted from the vegetable, mineral and animal Kingdoms, with great Improvements, and are much ſuperior to Meredant's, or any other Medicine yet publiſhed, in eradicating the moſt inveterate ſcorbutic Diſorders, whether they be of the Leproſy, or the Evil, Eliphantiaſis, Strumas, Fiſtulas, Piles, Inflammations in the Eyes, Cancers, Rheumatiſm and Gout, Ulcers, Blotches, pimpled Faces of ever ſo long ſtanding, as many remarkable Cures do ſufficiently teſtify. They open all Obſtructions, and, by purifying the Blood, prevent malignant Humours of every Kind from diſturbing the Body, either inward or outward; and have this good Property, are both eaſy and pleaſant to take, and require no Confinement, and the Virtues will hold good many Years. They have likewiſe been found the moſt efficacious Medicine in the complicated cutaneous Diſorders peculiar to hot Climates. This Medicine is peculiarly excellent in purifying the Blood from thoſe Humours which too often follow the Smallpox. They are ſold by Samuel Taylor, Stationer, in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; and by the Proprietor, at the Printer's hereof. Price one Dollar a Bottle.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, about one and twenty Years of Age; ſhe is very handy in all Manner of Houſehold Work, and has had the Smallpox. She is ſold for Want of Employ, her Miſtreſs having left off Houſekeeping. Inquire of the Printer. *

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Almon-ſtreet, Southwark, Philadelphia, the fourteenth Inſtant, A SERVANT GIRL, named Mary Brine, about ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhort and thick ſet, pleaſant when talking, a little pited with the Smallpox; had on a Purple and white ſhort Gown, green Skirt, black Bonnet, white Handkerchief, and bare-footed. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward if in the City; if out of it FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges.

June 15th. † JOHN DOUGLAS.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away this Morning from the Subſcriber, at the Fountain Inn in Cheſnut ſtreet, an Engliſh SERVANT MAN named JOHN MOORE, who has conſtantly kept the Bar at ſaid Inn; he is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, well made, ſtoops when he walks, fair Complexion, and brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and Leather Breeches. It is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes. He writes a good Hand, and probably will forge a Paſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

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LONDON, *April* 20.

THE feint declaration lately publiſhed in the Dutch Gazette, prohibiting any commercial intercourſe between their ſubjects and the Britiſh American colonies, we are aſſured was obtained with great difficulty, and was never meant to be ſtrictly enforced. A ſloop of war was ſent to the Texel, in order to hold up the parade, and give the whole a greater appearance of ſerioufneſs and importance; but when the ſloop arrived there, the Captain was given to underſtand, that his inſtructions were not properly drawn up, and that he muſt not be too prying, for it was never intended to eſtabliſh a precedent ſo deſtructive of the commercial freedom of the republic.

The ſame correſpondent aſſures us, that the application of the miniſtry, relative to the above mentioned affair, was never ſeriouſly expected to anſwer any end, but as a foundation for a like requiſition to the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, with which the latter equivocally complied; but the former, more open and haughty, abſolutely refuſed. This laſt circumſtance, it is ſaid, is what has cauſed the recal of Lord Grantham from that court.

The faſhionable language now is, that a tradeſman ſhould mind no buſineſs but that of his ſhop, a merchant ſhould attend to nothing but his compting-houſe, and a mechanic ſhould be buſy only in his manual labours. The buſineſs of the ſtate is too ſublime a matter for ſuch low people to underſtand; that is the proper province of miniſters and their dependents of all kinds, of placemen and penſioners, of bribed hirelings, of corrupt expectants, and of the meaneſt tools in office. But when Rome and Athens were free, their meaneſt citizens claimed a ſhare in all public tranſactions, becauſe they had an equal intereſt in the welfare of their country with the richeſt and the nobleſt members of the ſtate. In our own nation, above a century ago, when Charles the firſt and his miniſters were forging chains for our liberties, the citizens of London, from the higheſt to the loweſt, underſtood politics ſo well as to be formidable to a deſpotic court and a proud miniſtry; nay the very apprentices of London ſtruck terror into a Laud, and helped to bring Strafford to the block.

The following petition was lately given to a miniſter of a church, within the walls of the city, and by him read:—"The prayers of this congregation are deſired for the preſervation of our brethren, by whomſoever oppreſſed, or whereſoever diſperſed over the face of the whole earth." The parſon afterwards preached a moſt excellent ſermon from theſe words, "Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one another?" Wherein he ſhewed the duty of Chriſtians to reconcile all the differences, whether of a public or private nature, by the law and the goſpel, not by famine and the ſword. He proved alſo, that, though contrary to the wiſdom of this world, it was the duty of the children of light rather to forgive than revenge wrongs and inſults.

Lord North has been recommended to us as a very profound politician. The meaſures with America very confidently contradict that recommendation. He has alſo been puffed (by thoſe who are paid for it) as a very able financier. The futility and impoſition of his budget of laſt year were expoſed and detected. Part of his finance of this year has appeared, and it is proper the public ſhould be acquainted with meaſures in which all are deeply intereſted. The navy accounts of this year ſtand thus:

	£.		
Ordinary,	454,680	0	0
Extraordinary,	297,379	0	0
Debt,	350,000	0	0
Pay,	936,000	0	0
Greenwich,	6,000	0	0
Charts, &c. of Scotland, &c. (for Murdock Mackenzie)	2,145	0	0
Charts, &c. of the Bay of Fundy,	3,711	0	0
Expenditure,	2,049,915	0	0
Land tax for 1775 (allowing for deficiencies, and deducting the militia) is	1,200,000	0	0
Malt (allowing for deficiencies)	500,000	0	0
Income,	1,700,000	0	0

Thus, in this time of profound peace, we ſee the expence of the navy only exceeds the annual income by 349,915l. This is a ſerious and melancholy conſideration to every man of property. No proviſion made in caſe of a war, though, with all the ſcandalous humiliation of our court, it is probable we ſhall not long be out of one. It hangs upon the poor thread of the Empreſs Queen's life. The King enormouſly and ſhamefully in debt. The trade with America cut off. No reſources. A government ſhuffling on from day to day, by expedients founded upon no principle, nor conducted in any line of ſyſtem. Deſpotiſm their object, and corruption their ſupport. Deſpiſed abroad, and deteſted at home. What can it end in? Nothing but confuſion.

In the hiſtory of Great-Britain, lately publiſhed by Mr. Macpherſon, vol. 1. p. 111, we find ſome reflexions very applicable to the preſent times, though they were probably written before the diſputes which now ſubſiſt between the mother country and the colonies began.

'The affairs of Ireland had ſcarce aſſumed the appearance 'of ſettlement, under the management of the Duke of Or- 'mond, when the intereſt of that kingdom received a fatal 'blow from an Act of Parliament of England. The Engliſh 'nation, prudent in their regulations at home, ſeem never to 'have underſtood the art of governing their foreign conqueſts. 'Fond of domeſtic freedom, they carried frequently tyranny 'and oppreſſion abroad; and endangered the loſing by in- 'juſtice, what they obtained by valour. The ſeverity of 'their government contributed more to deprive them of the 'continental dominions of the family of Plantaganet than 'the arms of France; and the peculiar ſituation of Ireland 'ſecured its dependance, and not the mildneſs of the con- 'querors.'

Two ſloops of war are ordered to be kept always in conſtant readineſs to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, which are intended as advice boats to carry deſpatches to and from America.

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 15.

The following is a copy of an *infamous thing* handed about here laſt Tueſday evening, and now reprinted to ſatisfy the curioſity of the public. As it is replete with conſummate impudence, the moſt abominable lies, and ſtuffed with daring expreſſions of tyranny, as well as rebellion againſt the eſtabliſhed, conſtitutional authority, both of GREAT-BRITAIN and of the AMERICAN STATES, no one will heſitate in pronouncing it to be the *genuine* production of that perfidious, petty tyrant, *Thomas Gage*.

By his Excellency

The Hon. THOMAS GAGE, Eſq;

Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Vice Admiral of the ſame,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long ſuffered themſelves to be conducted by certain well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progreſſion of crimes, againſt the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to ariſe from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often fruſtrated, and are now rendered hopeleſs, by the influence of the ſame evil counſels; it only remains for thoſe who are entruſted with ſupreme rule, as well for the puniſhment of the guilty, as the protection of the well affected, to prove they do not bear the ſword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the moſt ſacred rights of the crown and people of Great-Britain, are too many to enumerate on one ſide, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people, who have been witneſſes of the late tranſactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find, upon a tranſient review, marks of premeditation and conſpiracy that would juſtify the fulneſs of chaſtiſement; and even thoſe who are leaſt acquainted with facts, cannot fail to receive a juſt impreſſion of their enormity, in proportion as they diſcover the arts and aſſiduity by which they have been falſified or concealed. The authors of the preſent unnatural revolt, never daring to truſt their cauſe or their actions to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the diſpaſſionate reflexion of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the ſuppreſſion of truth. And while indefatigable and ſhameleſs pains have been taken to obſtruct every appeal to the real intereſt of the people of America, the groſſeſt forgeries, calumnies and abſurdities, that ever inſulted human underſtanding, have been impoſed upon their credulity. The preſs, that diſtinguiſhed appendage of public liberty, and when fairly and impartially employed its beſt ſupport, has been invariably proſtituted to the moſt contrary purpoſes. The animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the juſt rights, and intereſt of mankind, have been applied to countenance the moſt abandoned violation of thoſe ſacred bleſſings; and not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harrangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treaſon, for the ſecurity of their perſons and properties; till, to complete the horrid profanation of terms and ideas, the name of God has been introduced in the pulpits, to excite and juſtify devaſtation and maſſacre.

The minds of men, having been thus gradually prepared for the worſt extremities, a number of armed perſons, to the amount of many thouſands, aſſembled on the 19th of April laſt, and from behind walls, and lurking holes, attacked a detachment of the King's troops; who, not expecting ſo conſummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made uſe of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added inſult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ſhips and ſubjects, with cannon and ſmall arms, have poſſeſſed the roads, and other communications by which the town of Boſton was ſupplied with proviſions; and with a prepoſterous parade of military arrangement, they affect to hold the army beſieged; while part of their body make daily and indiſcriminate invaſions upon private property, and with a wantoneſs of cruelty ever incident to lawleſs tumult, carry depredation and diſtreſs wherever they turn their ſteps. The actions of the 19th of April are of ſuch notoriety, as muſt baffle all attempts to contradict them, and the flames of buildings and other property from the iſlands, and adjacent country, for ſome weeks paſt, ſpread a a melancholy confirmation of the ſubſequent aſſertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myſelf of the laſt effort within the bounds of my duty, to ſpare the effuſion of blood; to offer, and I do hereby, in his Majeſty's name, offer and promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to all perſons who ſhall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable ſubjects, excepting only from the benefit of ſuch pardon SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCK, whoſe offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other conſideration than that of condign puniſhment.

And to the end that no perſon within the limits of this proffered mercy, may plead ignorance of the conſequences of refuſing it, I by theſe preſents proclaim not only the perſons above named and excepted, but alſo all their adherents, aſſociates and abettors, meaning to comprehend in thoſe terms, all and every perſon, and perſons, of what claſs, denomination or deſcription ſoever, who have appeared in arms againſt the King's government, and ſhall not lay down the ſame as afore mentioned; and likewiſe all ſuch as ſhall ſo take arms after the date hereof, or who ſhall in any wiſe protect or conceal ſuch offenders, or aſſiſt them with money, proviſion, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other neceſſaries, for ſubſiſtence or offence; or ſhall hold ſecret correſpondence with them by letter, meſſage, ſignal, or otherwiſe, to be rebels and traitors, and as ſuch to be treated.

AND WHEREAS, during the continuance of the preſent unnatural rebellion, juſtice cannot be adminiſtered by the common law of the land, the courſe whereof has, for a long time paſt, been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence reſults a neceſſity for uſing and exerciſing the law martial; I have therefore thought fit, by the authority veſted in me by the royal charter to this province, to publiſh, and I do hereby publiſh, proclaim, and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial, within and throughout this province, for ſo long time as the preſent unhappy occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require; whereof all perſons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the province, as to reſiſt or encounter and ſubdue the rebels and traitors above deſcribed by ſuch as ſhall be called upon for thoſe purpoſes.

To theſe inevitable, but I truſt ſalutary meaſures, it is a far more pleaſing part of duty to add the aſſurances of protection and ſupport, to all who, in ſo trying a criſis, ſhall manifeſt their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent ſtate. So that ſuch perſons, as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the courſe of this alarm, may return to their reſpective callings and profeſ-

ſions; and ſtand diſtinct and ſeparate from the parricides of the conſtitution, till GOD in his mercy ſhall reſtore to his creatures, in this diſtracted land, that ſyſtem of happineſs from which they have been ſeduced, the religion of peace, and liberty founded upon law.

GIVEN at Boſton, this twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majeſty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,
THO. FLUCKER, Sec.

GOD Save the KING.

The 2000 men, voted to be raiſed by the New-Hampſhire Congreſs, are all enliſted, and many of them have already joined the American army. They are commanded by Gen. Nathaniel Folſom.

Within two or three days paſt, we are informed, twenty or thirty tranſports have arrived at Boſton from England, with troops, military ſtores, horſes, &c. as a reinf rcement to Thomas Gage, in order to enable him to proſecute his rebellious deſigns of ſubverting the legal conſtitution of this government.

It is ſaid the number of troops arrived at Boſton, with thoſe expected, amount to about three or four thouſand.

Saturday laſt the provincial troops ſet fire to the ſtore on Noddle-Iſland, which was entirely conſumed, no building being now left ſtanding on ſaid iſland.

WATERTOWN, *June* 12.

We hear from Boſton, that on Monday laſt *Tommy Gage*, attended by the principal refugees, and officers of his clan, met at the town-houſe for the purpoſe of drowning their ſorrow in bumpers; but lo, ere the ſolemn and loyal rights were begun, a moſt dreadful gunpowder plot preſented itſelf to their gloomy imaginations. Immediately my Lord High Conſtable received expreſs commands to take aſſiſtance, if neceſſary, and make the ſtricteſt ſearch after this horrible magazine which was ſuppoſed to lay concealed in the ceilars beneath the fabrick (undoubtedly deſigned by the rebels to deſtroy the truly pious, juſt and humane General, and his virtuous attendants aſſembled above) in conſequence of which, application was made by him for the keys belonging to the ſame; but not being able to obtain them, through impatience a bayonet, together with his ferocious countenance, and a centry, penetrated theſe otherwiſe impregnable vaults, and gave full ſcope to a moſt thorough examination of their contents; when after overturning and re-overturning all that could conceal the awful combuſtables without diſcovering any thing capable of being acted on by fire, except a few empty powdering-tubs, or any Guy Fawks's except an half famiſhed rat or two, the mighty conſternation began to ſubſide, and the gentry aloft to enter fully into the important buſineſs of the day. Whether the ſame tremor took poſſeſſion of the troops (poſted in King-ſtreet on the occaſion) as of their maſters, we cannot preciſely inform our readers; bnt this is certain, no ſooner was the word preſent given, than a moſt hideous and irregular popping was heard through their whole ranks, which ſounded neither like gun, drum, trumpet, blunderbuſs or thunder. This frightful noiſe was once or twice heard to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of many eye and ear witneſſeſs to the whole.

HARTFORD, *June* 19.

By a letter from Albany, to a gentleman in this town, we are informed, that three Sachems had been at that place, and declared their intentions of befriending the people of this country, in their military movements, provided they did not interfere with the ſafety of Col. Johnſon and Capt. Cloſe, whom they meant to defend, in duty to their father-in-law, General Johnſon. Said letter alſo mentions, that Col. Johnſon with his family, fourteen battoes and thirteen waggons, loaded with goods and houſehold furniture, were gone to Fort Stanwix; and that Col. Johnſon had ſummoned the Indians far and near, to meet him in General Congreſs at Oſwego.

Captain Edward Mott's company, being inſulted by a couple of raſcally *Tories*, as they paſſed through the town of Litchfield, the two offenders found it neceſſary to extinguiſh the flames of reſentment they had kindled, by eating a hearty meal of what is vulgarly called *humble pye*.

NEW-YORK, *June* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Carolina to his friend in this city.

"A veſſel from Exeter brings advice that the Algerines had declared war againſt Great-Britain, and deprived the Engliſh Conſul of his head. The expreſs paſſed through Exeter juſt as the veſſel was coming away."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24.

Yeſterday morning the Generals WASHINGTON and LEE ſet off from this city to take the command of the American army at Maſſachuſetts-Bay. They were accompanied from town by the troop of light-horſe, and by all the officers of the city militia on horſeback, who went no farther than about five miles, when they returned, but the former continued with them, and how far they will go is uncertain.

Major THOMAS MIFFLIN is appointed Aid de Camp to General Waſhington, and accompanies the General to the camp near Boſton. The active and ſucceſsful part, which this gentleman has taken in the civil and military affairs of the province of Pennſylvania, had endeared him ſo much to his fellow citizens, that few men have ever left us more univerſally beloved or regretted.

By a letter from Germany we are informed that prayers are conſtantly offered up in all the Proteſtant churches in that country, for the ſucceſs of the Americans in their preſent righteous ſtruggle with the miniſtry of Great-Britain.

By a veſſel from Georgetown, South Carolina, we learn that Lord William Campbell, Gov. of South Carolina, had arrived with 300 troops off Charleſtown Bar, but being informed by the inhabitants of Charleſtown he muſt not expect to land there with his troops, he had gone for Georgia.

Genuine letter from an officer at Boſton, to his friends in Dublin, dated Feb. 24, 1775.

"The inhabitants have intercepted the laſt deſpatches ſent from England to Gen. Gage, by which ſtroke of policy they are in poſſeſſion of the deſigns of the miniſtry. The contents have been the occaſion of ſeveral private meetings, and the conſequences are, that the people are preparing to ſtrike ſome deciſive blow, and it is generally believed they intend to cut off what troops are now at Boſton, before any reinforcement arrives. General Gage has ſent orders to all the provinces where the army is quartered, that they may immediately repair to Boſton; our guards are all doubled, and we are in dread every moment of an attack. We are in the moſt deplorable ſituation, the flux carrying off our men by dozens at a time, and the inhabitants refuſing to give us any kind of proviſion. Even the neceſſary, though cheap article of ſtraw is denied, and the men are obliged to ſleep, in a manner, on

dung. The report of the Americans not being able to make head againſt the regular troops, is all a farce. They are almoſt as well diſciplined as we are, and are every day in the field; every man is a ſoldier; and there ſeems a determination in their looks, as if they meant to reſiſt, with the firmeſt reſolution, the enforcement of any act, contrary to the charter and liberties of their country. The men and officers of the King's army are very uneaſy as to the tickliſh ſituation they ſtand in; murmurs buz in our ears, almoſt every hour, and deſertion has ſo much thinned our ranks, that we make but a pitiful ſhew. The men who leave us are kindly received by the inhabitants, and always take their arms, knapſacks, and cartouch boxes with them. We heartily wiſh a recal; for, whenever the blow is ſtruck, I greatly fear that the bravery of a Britiſh ſoldier, when put to the fiery trial of fighting againſt liberty, will ſink into cowardice, and that our hearts not joining with our hands, will cauſe a defeat in every action. This intelligence you may aſſure yourſelf is a fact, I have no reaſon to ſay otherwiſe; it is the true ſtate of our ſituation here, although I know what our ſtaff officers have propagated to the contrary in their ſeveral letters, both to England and Ireland; but you are to look upon ſuch intelligence as a manœuvre to ſpirit up the troops coming over, and to inveigle recruits. There is not a man among us who does not wiſh with fervency to be at home. The ſervice is diſagreeable; there is ſomething inhuman in fighting againſt our brethren, and it is eaſy to perceive dejection and diſmay in every ſoldier's countenance. We are not thoſe bloody dogs which you may think us; and I ſolemnly declare, that it is my opinion, as well as the opinion of many more experienced officers, that if ever we meet the Americans as an enemy in the field, that half our troops on that day will lay down their arms."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated May 29, 1775.

"From the reſolves of Committees, we are quite diſheartened here for want of bread, a material expedient in proſecuting a voyage. And the Weſt Countrymen are now convinced of the utility of North-America. We have no other reſource than Quebec, which cannot ſupply every place that will be in want. From England it muſt come, or a total ſtop, for want of bread, will inevitably enſue. This may be of uſe in the end. I heartily wiſh the preſent diſcord was healed up."

The following is a liſt of the FIELD OFFICERS *appointed for the three battalions of the Philadelphia militia.*

Firſt battalion. John Dickenſon, Eſq; Colonel; John Chevalier Lieutenant Colonel. Jacob Morgan, and William Coats, Majors.

Second battalion. Daniel Roberdeau, Eſq; Colonel; Joſeph Reed, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel; Dr. John Cox, and John Bayard, Majors.

Third battalion. John Cadwallader, Eſq; Colonel; John Nixon, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas Mifflin, and Samuel Meredith, Eſqrs. Majors.

This morning arrived the brig Rachel, Simmons, from Madeira. This veſſel left at that iſland Admiral Young, in a man of war of ſixty-four guns, and the Pomona ſloop, both bound for Antigua.

By Capt. Aldbro, who arrived this afternoon from Cadiz, which he left the tenth of May, we learn that the Spaniſh fleet, with the army on board, had ſailed, but contrary winds (Levanters) obliged it to come to anchor juſt without the bay; and that it was the opinion of people there it was to go againſt the Algerines. That the Spaniards have not made peace with the Emperor of Morocco, but have gained ſome advantages over him at Melille; that the Algerines and Engliſh were upon good terms; and that the Emperor of Morocco had ſent an Embaſſador to the Engliſh court.—He left the Britannia, Huſton, at Cadiz.

Off Bermudas, Capt. Aldbro ſpoke with Capt. Aſhmead from this port, for Barbados, ten days out.

*** For the convenience of ſuch of the inhabitants of this city as have taxes to pay for lands in the county of BEDFORD, the ſubſcriber (being appointed TREASURER for that county) at the requeſt of the Board of Commiſſioners, gives notice that he will attend at Capt. Little's tavern mornings and evenings, for ſome time, in order to receive the ſame of ſuch as chooſe to pay. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

Philad. June 22, 1775.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN MOYES, CHAIRMAKER, are requeſted to meet at the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, kept by John Biddle, on Monday next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

* ALEX. BARTRAM, Aſſignee.

A PERSON lately arrived from England, who has been regularly bred to the Grocery and Chandlery Buſineſs, would be glad to be employed in any Gentleman's Store, as a Clark, or to aſſiſt in packing, or any other Employ he may be thought capable of. Any Gentleman wanting ſuch Aſſiſtant, by applying to the Printer, will be immediately waited upon.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away Yeſterday Morning, from the Subſcriber living in Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh Servant Lad named Dominick Machon, about eighteen or nineteen Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, fair Complexion, ſtraight flaxen Hair tied behind, and his under Lip very ſore. He ſerved ſome Time to a Doctor or Apothecary in Ireland, is a good Scholar, ſpeaks Latin very well, and ſays he underſtands the Greek and Hebrew Languages. He had on, when he went away, a large Wool Hat, light blue Stuff Coat too little for him, half worn ſnuff coloured Velvet Jacket, ſtriped blue and white Linſey Trouſers, and half worn Shoes. It is likely he may change his Name to Thomas Machon, and as he has ſeveral Acquaintance, and very good Clothes, in Philadelphia, it is likely he will go to that City. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above Reward. JOHN STUART.

☞ He has a Wallet, with ſome Things in it. All Perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1775. [Num. 67.

To the vileſt Tool of the moſt profligate and tyrannical Adminiſtration that ever diſgraced a Court.

INHUMAN BUTCHER!

IF mediocrity in wiſdom, virtue and honeſty be ineligible to ſome men, I think we have the ſtrongeſt evidence that any common degree of mediocrity, even in the contrary qualities, is utterly diſpleaſing to you. After your deteſted principals, to maintain their luxury and debauchery, had conceived the ſcheme of extorting a tribute from a *conquering* people (from a people who had lately given them peace with their own European enemies) and found thoſe people too wiſe to be impoſed upon by all the Mauduits, Knoxes, and Hutchinſons in the conſpiracy againſt them, and too brave to be terrified into ſubmiſſion by a few troops and ſhips, ſent to give countenance to the few traitors and villains, whom they hoped by this parade would be rendered ſuperior in power and influence to the loyally diſpoſed people; they then changed the ſcene, and endeavoured to imitate their *father the Devil*, and once more damn half mankind by tempting *female weakneſs* with *empoiſoned* TEA. The fate of this *gudgeon book* diſgracing the ideots who caſt it, they fixed on you to come over to this country. For what? To demand pay for tea?—Did you make that demand? No! How then could the people be preſumed guilty of injuſtice in refuſing to comply with requiſitions never made of them? But has not this ſuppoſed refuſal always been given as the reaſon for blocking up Boſton harbour, and filling that metropolis with armed forces, under the command of you, a new and unheard of creature of the uſurping ſervant of another ſtate? Did you not, from your firſt arrival, manifeſt your miſſion was to vex and diſtreſs, rather than to examine into the foundation of our diſturbances, and take any regular ſteps to remove the cauſes of them? Yes, Sir, yourſelf and your impious maſters, and all their confederate plunderers, ſtudied to multiply occaſions for popular outrage, that they might thence frame pretexts to puniſh delinquents with the loſs of life and property! Can you behold this picture, and deny it to be the living pourtrait of yourſelf and accomplices? Or can you inſtance a ſociety under heaven, in any age or country, combined together on more inhuman and diabolical principles? You want no pay for tea, ſugar or ſweetmeats; you want *ſolid revenue*, or preſent plunder; and it now ſeems you have the better appetite for the latter. For what purpoſe then your late proclamation? Is it to perſuade people that they will feel leſs pain and uneaſineſs in being ſtripped, ſcourged to death, or gored with bayonets, naked, and in cold blood, than they may ſuffer from a bullet in the heat of action?

What terms do you hold out in this gracious proclamation? Doubtleſs the ſame the poor Mulatto Rebels (ſo called) of St. Vincents obtained, to breathe at his Majeſty's pleaſure! Now, Sir, waving all that may be ſaid of your hypocriſy, cruelty, villany, treachery, perfidy, falſehood and inconſiſtency, are you not aſhamed to throw out ſuch an inſult upon human underſtanding, as to bid people diſarm themſelves till you and your butchers murder and plunder them at pleaſure! We well know you have orders to diſarm us, and what the diſpoſition of the framers of th ſe orders is, if we may judge from the paſt, can be no ſecret. Adams and Hancock are unpardonable! And why they in particular, Mr. Gage? The very writer of this paper is ten thouſand times as bitter a rebel againſt perjured and uſurping tyrants as either of them! They are poſitively as eaſy, cool, candid, humane, generous, obliging gentlemen, as you are the contrary. I could tell you of a dozen who have mauled yourſelf and your accurſed predeceſſors with cudgels, while theſe urbane philoſophers have ſtroked you with feathers! Forgive, Sir, my multiplication of theſe notes of admiration. I confeſs I am all amazement, that in this day, of at leaſt common illumination, a brute could be found out of a ſty that would thus venture to impoſe upon mankind. One cannot repreſs their curioſity in aſking you what you promiſed yourſelf from this proclamation. Did you expect to intimidate the defenders of their lives, liberties and properties, which you are commiſſioned to deſtroy? No. Did you believe that this dreadful manifeſto would render them totally inexcuſable in the view of *ſome* Americans and other nations? Certainly this muſt have been your conceit, if you had any deſign in the matter. But this will not anſwer your end, Mr. Gage. All Chriſtendom knows that your maſter was called from a foreign country, and took a ſolemn oath to govern his preſent dominions according to certain eſtabliſhed laws and conſtitutions, which for ten or eleven years paſt he has been breaking through as a whale through a net, and aiming to become ſuch a *monſter* to the very people who have kinged him (at the expence of a very pious Roman Catholic Prince's expulſion) as even *Turks* have often fed *dogs* with.

For unanſwerably expoſing this determined ſubverſion of the conſtitution of his country, the bulwark of his fellow ſubject's ſecurity, is *Adams* proſcribed; and *Hancock*, like James the firſt's nobleman, has real patriotiſm and *eſtate* enough to make a *bonny traytor!* Oh, Tom! Tom! this is too barefaced. I love fighting, perhaps, no better than you do, and yet I would go with theſe men to your tent, and ſtab your rancorous heart in preſence of your guards, taking my chance for the conſequence, before I would deliver up one *papooſe*, who had done its beſt for the fruſtration of the ſchemes you are devoted to carry into execution againſt this country; and if you do not find an hundred thouſand of the like opinion, in theſe colonies, you will diſappoint

E. LUDLOW.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

SIR,

AS *Thomas Gage*, Eſq; has, the twelfth inſtant, iſſued a ſecond illegal proclamation at Boſton, in the *uſurped* character of Governor of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, all title to which he had long ſince conſtitutionally forfeited, by deſtroying the lives and properties of the good people he was appointed to protect, by trampling upon the laws and ſubverting the conſtitution of that province, and by many other ſanguinary, baſe and wicked actions, in direct violation

of his duty to his King, his country, and his God: And as he has therein declared MARTIAL LAW ONLY to be in force throughout the whole of the ſaid province, and all his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects within the ſame, and thoſe who hold any correſpondence with them rebels, it may be of uſe to many of your readers to have accurate and legal definitions of proclamation, martial law, allegiance and rebellion.

A PROCLAMATION is a notice publicly given of any thing, whereof the King thinks fit to advertiſe his ſubjects, and muſt be under the great ſeal; but it can have no other legal operation than for prevention of offences, to admonith the ſubjects to keep the laws, and not to offend them, upon puniſhment to be inflicted by the law. The King cannot, by his proclamation, create any offence which was not an offence before, nor convict any of his ſubjects of any crime, for if he could, he might *alter the law* of the land; and he hath no prerogative, but that which the law of the land allows him. 12 Co. 75.

"MARTIAL LAW, which is built upon no ſettled principles, but is intirely arbitrary in its nature, is in truth and reality no law, but ſomething indulged rather than allowed as a law. The neceſſity of order and diſcipline in an army is the only thing which can give it countenance, and therefore it ought not to be permitted in time of peace, when the King's courts are open for all perſons to receive juſtice according to the laws of the land. Wherefore Thomas, Earl of Lancaſter, being condemned at Pontefract, 15 Edw. II. by martial law, his attainder was reverſed 1 Edw. III. becauſe it was done in time of peace. And it is laid down, that if a Lieutenant, or other that hath commiſſion of martial authority, doth in time of peace hang, or otherwiſe execute, any man by colour of martial law, this is murder, for it is againſt magna charta." 1 Blackſtone's Com. 412. "If in time of peace a commiſſion iſſue to exerciſe martial law, and ſuch commiſſioners condemn any of the King's ſubjects (not being liſted under the military power) this is without all queſtion a great miſpriſion, and an erroneous proceeding; and the exerciſe of it, in point of *death*, is murder, in both the judges and officers. 1 Hale's, H. P. C. 499—500. Co. P. C. p. 52.

ALLEGIANCE or LIGEANCE is a true and faithful obedience of the ſubject due to his ſovereign, and the duty of the ſovereign to govern and protect his ſubjects: Merito igitur ligeantia dicitur a ligando, quia continet in ſe duplex ligamen. "It is therefore properly called ligeance from (ligando) binding, becauſe it contains in itſelf a double band." Allegiance is of two kinds, 1ſt. Original, virtual and implied, 2dly. Expreſſed, or declared by oaths or promiſes. The firſt of theſe ariſes from that protection which every ſubject hath from the King and the laws, and is due to the natural and not to the politic perſon of the King, and from the breach thereof ariſeth the crime of high-treaſon. The ſecond is either by the common law or by particular acts of Parliament, and amounts to no more than a confirmation of the other. 7. Coke. Calvin's caſe—1 Hales, H. P. C. 59—61. 2 Vent. 3.

But all allegiance muſt be proportioned to the frame of the government, and the end of that frame.—Therefore if the frame be not to eſtabliſh arbitrary power, the ſubject cannot owe arbitrary allegiance. It muſt of courſe be bounded by our laws, and not the will and pleaſure of a King.

REBELLION is the reſiſting the *juſt* and *lawful* power of government; and if ſo, it is no rebellion to reſiſt an *unjuſt* and *uſurped* power; for it would then be rebellion to reſiſt rebellion, and there would be no juſt defence againſt the exorbitant power of rulers. The oppoſing an arbitrary meaſure, or reſiſting an illegal force, is no more rebellion than to refuſe obedience to an highway-man who demands your purſe, or to fight a wild beaſt, that came to devour you. It is morally lawful, in all limited governments, to reſiſt that force that wants political power, from the petty conſtable to the King. If a commiſſion ſhould be granted to a company of *ruffians* to plunder and maſſacre, they might have ſomething of the King's affections, but no more of his authority than private *robbers*, and conſequently might be reſiſted with equal honeſty. *They* are rebels who arm againſt the conſtitution, not *they* who defend it by arms.

From theſe definitions, which are ſtrictly legal, it clearly follows that Thomas Gage, from his actions, is a robber, a murderer, a traitor and a tyrant, and that he and all his adherents ought to be apprehended and brought to condign puniſhment; though if they forthwith deſiſt from ſuch atrocious crimes, and become good ſubjects, I would yet intercede for mercy to be extended to any of them, except the ſaid THOMAS GAGE, and a certain TIMOTHY RUGGLES, being proto-rebels and the moſt wicked parricides.

A FREEMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dark brown HORSE, near fifteen Hands high, five Years old, paces and trots, has been uſed to a Chair, and is well made for a Draught Horſe. Enquire of William Brown, at the Leopard, the upper End of Arch-Street.

A FEW healthy SERVANT MEN, from Briſtol, at the Widow Kreider's at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of very reaſonably by William Fiſher and Son.

June 27, 1775.

The univerſal antiſcorbutic DROPS,

Prepared by the Proprietor, JOSEPH POOLE, late from LONDON.

THESE DROPS are extracted from the vegetable, mineral and animal Kingdoms, with great Improvements, and are much ſuperior to Meredant's, or any other Medicine yet publiſhed, in eradicating the moſt inveterate ſcorbutic Diſorders, whether they be of the Leproſy, or the Evil, Eliphantiaſis, Strumas, Fiſtulas, Piles, Inflammations in the Eyes, Cancers, Rheumatiſm and Gout, Ulcers, Blotches, pimpled Faces of ever ſo long ſtanding, as many remarkable Cures do ſufficiently teſtify. They open all Obſtructions, and, by purifying the Blood, prevent malignant Humours of every Kind from diſturbing the Body, either inward or outward; and have this good Property, are both eaſy and pleaſant to take, and require no Confinement, and the Virtues will hold good many Years. They have likewiſe been found the moſt efficacious Medicine in the complicated cutaneous Diſorders peculiar to hot Climates. This Medicine is peculiarly excellent in purifying the Blood from thoſe Humours which too often follow the Smallpox. They are ſold by Samuel Taylor, Stationer, in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Market-ſtreet, Nicholas Brooks in Second-ſtreet, between Blackhorſe alley and Market-ſtreet; and by the Proprieor, at the Printer's hereof. Price one Dollar a Bottle.

Three or four Hundred WHARF LOGS are wanted.

ANY Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying to

MATTHEW CLARKSON, or
EDWARD BONSALL.

WATERTOWN, *June* 19.

Friday night laſt a number of the provincials intrenched on Bunker-Hill in Charleſtown; and on Saturday about noon a large number of regulars from Boſton came acroſs Charles's river, and landed a little below the battery near the Point, when a bloody battle commenced (many being killed and wounded on both ſides). The very heavy fire from the ſhipping, the battery on Cop's-Hill, Boſton, together with the train of the Enemy, obliged the provincials to retreat a little this ſide Charleſtown Neck about ſunſet, when the enemy took poſſeſſion of our entrenchment; after which they ſet the town of Charleſtown on fire, beginning with the meeting-houſe, and we hear they have not left one building unconſumed. The engagement continues at this publication, 9 o'clock, with intermiſſions. The confuſion of the times render it impracticable to give a particular account of what has already occurred, but hope to give a good one in our next. The provincials are in high ſpirits.

NEWPORT, *June* 19.

Laſt Saturday, it being reported that two American veſſels of force were lying in Narraganſet Bay, Capt. Wallace of the ſhip Roſe, Capt. Ayſcough of the Swan, and a tender, came to ſail, and firſt beat out within about two miles of the Light-houſe, when they bore away, and ran up the river as far as Connanicut Point, and took a peep down Narraganſet Bay; but not diſcovering any veſſels they returned to their ſtation in this harbour; while they were on this ſhort and unſucceſsful cruiſe, a number of people boarded and carried off five veſſels which thoſe men of war had taken, and left riding in the road.

NEW-YORK, *June* 26.

The ſhip Juliana, Captain Montgomery, arrived at Sandy-Hook laſt Saturday night, from London, in which veſſel his Excellency our Governor came paſſenger.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way for the Camp at Boſton, General Waſhington, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congreſs Commander in Chief of all the provincial troops in North-America, attended by the Generals Lee and Schuyler. They were eſcorted by a party of light horſe—The Generals landed at the ſeat of Col. Liſpenard about four o'clock yeſterday afternoon, from whence they were conducted by nine companies of foot, in their uniforms, and a greater number of the principal inhabitants of this city than ever appeared here on any occaſion before.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 27.

This morning Brigadier General Sullivan, one of the Delegates from the colony of New Hampſhire, ſet out from hence to join the American army near Boſton. He was accompanied a few miles from town by a detachment of the light infantry of the third battalion, and by many officers and gentlemen belonging to the militia of the city.

On Friday evening an excellent and truly patriotic ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Smith, from Joſhua, chap. xxii. ver. 22. to the third battalion of the Philadelphia militia, and we have the pleaſure of informing our readers that, at the requeſt of the officers of the battalion, the ſaid ſermon will be publiſhed in a few days.

This morning an expreſs arrived, from the Maſſachuſetts-Bay Provincial Congreſs, with an account of the late engagement at Bunker's hill and Charleſtown. The following is all the Printer has been able to collect concerning it, viz. That on the evening of the 16th inſt. Col. Putnam took poſſeſſion of Bunker's-Hill, with abont 2000 men, and began an intrenchment, in which he had made ſome progreſs.—At eight in the morning, a party of regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the town in divers places.—Under cover of the ſmoke, a body of about 5000 men marched up to the intrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden attack, but were drove back three times; and when they were making the 4th attack, one of the Provincials imprudently cried out, that their powder was all gone; which being heard by ſome of the regular officers, they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets, and entered them; when the Provincials was ordered to retreat, which they did with all ſpeed, till they got out of muſket ſhot, when they formed, but were not purſued. In the mean time, ſix men of war, and four floating batteries were brought up, and kept a continual fire on the cauſeway that leads to Charleſtown, which the Provincials retreated through, with the loſs of ſeveral men. Their loſs is ſixty men killed and miſſing, and about one hundred and forty wounded; the brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and Col. Gardner among the latter, who is likely to recover. They left ſix field pieces on the hill, and are now entrenched on Pleaſant hill, within cannon ſhot of Bunker's hill. The loſs of the King's troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact number is not known. If the Provincials had been ſupplied with ammunition, they would have held poſſeſſion undoubtedly. The regulars are firing on Roxbury with carcaſes, to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. The Provincials are in high ſpirits, and are very earneſt to put this matter on another trial. Major Pitcairn, of the marines, was ſhot in ſtorming the entrenchments; and, it is ſaid, near fifty of the regular officers were killed. Gen. Ward was at the head of the provincials, and Lord Howe commanded the regulars.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, June 14.

"I have the pleaſure of tranſmitting you an infamous Proclamation of General Gage's, which has juſt come to hand. I hope your body, Sir, in a continental way, will anſwer him in the true ſpirit of the times, which is univerſally expected here; and I doubt not may be of great uſe. Rather than ſinking our ſpirits it has given us double fortitude and courage. Fourteen tranſports have this day arrived with troops, the number of foot is not known, of horſe about 250, more are hourly expected in. We every moment expect them to ſally out, and are ready to meet them; the ſooner the better. If we fall, we fall in a glorious cauſe, but Heaven has yet appeared on our ſide, and we yet truſt in that God which has ever preſerved us."

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 24, 1775.

Upon Motion, Reſolved, That if any pilot, ſhallopman, or others, ſhall be found aſſiſting in the conveyance or introduction of goods or merchandize, contrary to the aſſociation of the late Congreſs, or in receiving on ſhore or unlading from any veſſel, any goods which may have been ordered out of the port, ſuch perſons will be deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and will be held forth to the reſentment of the public.—And if any perſon, privy to ſuch meaſures, will diſcloſe them, they ſhall receive the thanks of the Committee as real friends to their country.

Extract from the minutes.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

A PARCEL of choice Tortola RUM, and Muſcovado SUGARS, fit for the Scale, to be ſold by DANIEL ROBERTSON on SIMS's Wharf, below the Draw-bridge.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.

MY LORD,

ALTHOUGH I can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion of divers people in the world that an officer in half pay is to be conſidered in the ſervice, yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abſurd as it is. I therefore apprize your Lordſhip, in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay, from the date hereof. At the ſame time I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to call me forth to any honourable ſervice againſt the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than myſelf; but the preſent meaſures ſeem to me ſo abſolutely ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of every individual ſubject, ſo deſtructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately ſo ruinous to his Majeſty's own perſon, dignity and family, that I think myſelf obliged in conſcience as a citizen, Engliſhman, and ſoldier of a free ſtate, to exert my utmoſt to defeat them. I moſt devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majeſty into meaſures more conſonant to his intereſt and honour, and more conducive to the happineſs and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON,
his Majeſty's Secretary at War.

ABSENTED himſelf the twenty-fourth Inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named William Akin, born in this city, by Trade a Shoemaker, about ſeventeen Years of age, five Feet five Inches high, ſlim made, long black Hair, ſometimes tied behind. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad Cloth Coat and Jacket, a Pair of light coloured coarſe Cloth Breeches, a check Shirt, a Pair of Ruſſia Sheeting Trouſers, Worſted Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or carry him off.

Philad. June 27, 1775. *

TO BE SOLD,

THE STOCK in TRADE of the late Evan Morgan, deceaſed, being a proper Aſſortment of GROCERY. Likewiſe the well accuſtomed Shop and Houſe where he lived to be let, at the corner of Vine and Fourth Streets, being an excellent Stand for Buſineſs. For Terms inquire at the ſaid Dwelling, or of George Morgan, the Corner of Elm and Third Streets; or of the Subſcriber, the Corner of Spruce and Second Streets.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Evan Morgan, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment to

JOHN MORGAN, Ex.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 13th Inſtant, a SERVANT MAN, named Thomas Scott, an Engliſhman, by Trade a Cabinet-maker, and ſerved his Time at Hull in Yorkſhire. Had on, when he went away, a light blue Coat, a white Shirt, and a Pair of check Trouſers, bad Shoes, and an old Hat. He is about twenty-five Years of Age, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, ſhort Hair, a down Look, takes Snuff, and loves Liquor.

Whoever apprehends ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

RICHARD PALMER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their perils.

Philad. June 20, 1775. *

Philadelphia, June 21, 1775.

STOLE from the Subſcriber, laſt Night or this Morning, out of his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, a Broadcloth Cloke, light Drab ſuperfine Broadcloth long Cloke a little broke with Wear, bound with Silver Twiſt, and a Velvet Collar nearly of the ſame Colour as the Cloke; a Pair of brown Thread knit Stockings, a Pair of Holland Sleeves, a double Handkerchief, a Check Apron, a Tablecloth wove Bird Eye Figure, and marked M. S. Whoever apprehends the Thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be brought to Juſtice and the Things recovered, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

* JOHN SHEARMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the Shop of the Subſcriber laſt Night, in Fifth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, TWO GUNS, one mounted with Braſs, the upper Pipe at the Muzzle new, and made long to ſuit a Steel Rammer, a ſmall Dent in the Barrel near the Muzzle, and the Guard and Screws for the Lock left behind: It was ſhort, and made in the Manner of a Fuſee. The other Gun was newly cut off at the Muzzle, in order to make it ſhort for Exerciſe, Iron mounted, but with a Silver Thumb-piece under the Breech-pin, at the Place you fix your Hand in preſenting.

Whoever finds ſaid Guns, and will deliver them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward.

Piladelphia, June 17, 1775. DANIEL EVANS.

LOST, ſome Time ago, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Face, Maker's Name S. WELLDON, London, marked Inſide and on the Face, No. 3267, ſhews the Day of the Month, has a Steel Chain and a large Chryſtal Seal ſet in Braſs. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. ‡

EXCELLENT Antigua RUM, Muſcovado SUGAR, MELASSES, ſuperfine and common FLOUR, to be ſold by JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Published THREE Times a Week; on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1775. [Num. 68.

*** For the convenience of such of the inhabitants of this city as have taxes to pay for lands in the county of BEDFORD, the subscriber (being appointed TREASURER for that county) at the request of the Board of Commissioners, gives notice that he will attend at Capt. Little's tavern mornings and evenings, for some time, in order to receive the same of such as choose to pay. BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

Philad. June 22, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17.

The Governor's *answer to the joint address of the honorable the* Council *and the* House *of* Burgesses, *in consequence of the message which his Excellency left behind him, upon his retreat on board the* Fowey *man of war.*

Gentlemen of the Council, *Mr.* Speaker, *and Gentlemen of the* House *of* Burgesses.

IN answer to your joint address, presented by your deputies yesterday, I acquaint you, that it appears to me the commotions among the people, and their menaces and threats (an enumeration of which I forbear, out of tenderness) have been of such public notoriety, that you must suppose many of his Majesty's subjects in this colony, whether they meditated or not, have at least manifested such an inveteracy as justifies my suspicion that they would not hesitate to commit a crime, which, horrid and atrocious as it is, I had just ground to apprehend. And when the disposition which the House of Burgesses have shewn towards me, the returns they have made to the respect and civility which I have been forward to offer to them, the countenance they have given to the violent and disorderly proceedings of the people, his Majesty's magazine having been forced and rifled in the presence of some of the Members of the House of Burgesses; and, by the information of the Committee the House appointed to inspect the magazine, no other endeavours have been used than to prevail on the people to return the arms taken out, but not to commit the persons in whose possession they were found, in order that they might be brought to the punishment due to so heinous an offence, no less against the peace and good order of the country than the dignity and authority of the King; when a body of men assembled in the city of Williamsburg, not only to the knowledge, but with the approbation of every body, for the avowed purpose of attacking a party of the King's forces, which, without the least foundation, it was reported were marching to my protection, and which, if true, ought to have been approved and aided, not opposed and insulted, by all good and loyal subjects; when especially the House of Burgesses, or a Committee of the House (which is the same) has ventured upon a step fraught with the most alarming consequences, in ordering and appointing guards, without ever consulting me, to mount in the city of Williamsburg, as is pretended, to protect the magazine, but which may well be doubted, as there then remained nothing therein which required being guarded; but if otherwise, this step nevertheless shows a design to usurp the executive power, which, if it be persisted in, subverts the constitution. I say, when these circumstances are duly considered, I may submit it to your own judgment whether I could reasonably expect any good effect from communicating the ground of my uneasiness to you.

But as you are pleased, Gentlemen, now to assure me, that you will cheerfully concur in any measure that may be proposed proper for the security of myself and family, I leave to your own consideration whether that can be effected any otherwise than by reinstating me in the full powers of my office, as his Majesty's representative, by opening the courts of justice, and restoring the energy of the laws, which is all the security requisite for all parties; by disarming all independant companies, or other bodies of men raised and acting in defiance of lawful authority, and by obliging those who have taken any of his Majesty's public store of arms to deliver them up immediately; and, what is not less essential than any thing, by your own example, and every means in your power, abolishing that spirit of persecution, which, to the disgrace of humanity, now reigns, and pursues with menaces and acts of oppression, all persons who differ from the multitude in political opinion, or are attached from principles and duty to the service of their King and government; by which means, the deluded people never hearing but the disfigured side of a story, their minds are continually kept in that ferment which subjects them for ever to be imposed upon, and leads to the commission of any desperate act, and endangers the general safety. For the more speedy accomplishment of these ends, and the great object and necessary business of the sessions, I shall have no objection to your adjourning to the town of York, where I will meet you, and remain with you till your business be finished.

With respect to your entreaty that I should return to the palace, as the most likely means of quieting the minds of the people, I must represent to you, that, unless there be among you a sincere and active desire to seize this opportunity, now offered to you by Parliament, of establishing the freedom of your country upon a fixed and known foundation, and of uniting yourselves with your fellow subjects of Great-Britain in one common bond of interest, and mutual assistance, my return to Williamsburg would be as fruitless to the people, as possibly it might be dangerous to myself. But if your proceedings manifest that happy disposition, which is to be desired ardently by every good friend to this as well as the mother country, I assure you, in the warmth of my heart, that I will return, with the greatest joy, and shall consider it as the most fortunate event of my life if you give me an opportunity to be an instrument of promoting your happiness, and a mediator between you and the supreme authority, to obtain for you every explanation of your doubts, and the fullest conviction of the sincerity of their desire to confirm to you the undisturbed enjoyment of your rights and liberty; and I shall be well pleased, by bringing my family back again, that you should have such a pledge of my attachment to this country, and of my wishes to cultivate a close and lasting intimacy with the inhabitants.

June 10, 1775. DUNMORE.

Lord Dunmore's *anſwer to the addreſs of the* Houſe *of* Burgeſſes *of* Virginia. *(See page 259.)*

IT is with real concern I can diſcover nothing in your addreſs that I think manifeſts the ſmalleſt inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconcilation with the mother country.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter from Watertown, dated June 21.

"I arrived at this ſpot on Saturday laſt in good health, though much exhauſted with a rapid and lengthy journey in ſo warm a ſeaſon. The thunder of cannon reached my ears ſome miles before I got here; the army of Britain had ſallied out, and were then engaging our people, who had attempted a lodgment on Bunker's Hill; the line of battle ſhips, one frigate, the batteries from Boſton, a number of floating batteries, and the muſquetry of 5000 Britiſh troops were diſcharging inceſſant torrents of ſhot, for the ſpace of ſix hours on about 1200 Americans, without any artillery except three three-pounders. And what renders the matter more remarkable, the regulars were twice repulſed with exceſſive ſlaughter, and finally gained the lines with the loſs of ſeventy officers killed and wounded, and 1000 men. Our men have entrenched on an eminence in Charleſtown, about three quarters of a mile from the enemies encampment. We have loſt ſixty men, and upwards of an hundred wounded. Our troops are in high ſpirits, and eagerly wiſh for another trial. We have met with one capital loſs; our worthy friend Doctor Warren was ſlain in the trenches, bravely ſtruggling for the liberties of his country. We have loſt a few brave officers. On the part of the Britiſh troops Major Pitcairn, and a number of capital officers are among the dead."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Stockbridge (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) to a Gentleman of the Congreſs, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians amongſt the SIX NATIONS, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time, I would relate to you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort, they were taken and bound by the regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court martial they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the regulars. High threatening words paſſed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them, in the ſtrongeſt terms, *That they would take their place, they would die for them.* The whole ſtory is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, *You have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang theſe our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it.* Upon theſe threatenings they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians farther told our Indians, *That if they did fight at all, they would* FIGHT AGAINST *the* REGULARS, *for they did not like them.*"

Extract of a letter from Providence, June 20.

"Our government have ordered two cruizers to be equipped and ſent out to protect the trade. They have retaken Lindſay's packet in ſight of the men of war. The men of war have taken Mr. Gibbs's brig, with a load of flour from Philadelphia, and have taken her cargo on board for fear ſhe ſhould be retaken."

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 26, 1775.

A quantity of ſalt and a box of wine glaſſes having been imported in the ſhip Albion, Thomas Crippen, maſter, from Liverpool, it was reſolved, that the ſaid ſhip and cargo ought to be returned forthwith, and that the Captain have notice thereof immediately.

Ordered, That the Diſtrict Committee ſee the above reſolution complied with.

On Motion, Reſolved, That Mr. Joſeph Whittall, one of the owners of the ſhip Albion, does not appear to have had any knowledge of or concern in the ſhipping the ſalt, &c. in ſaid veſſel.

Reſolved, That Mr. Henry Cour, merchant, of Liverpool in Great Britain, half owner of the ſhip Albion, has knowingly violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs, by ſhipping the ſalt to America; and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe him accordingly.

Reſolved, That Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq; of or near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaſter, in Great-Britain, owner of the abovementioned ſalt, has wilfully violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs by ſhipping the ſaid ſalt to America, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe his conduct herein.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That, agreeable to the reſolutions of the Grand American Congreſs, it is the duty of us and of all our conſtituents the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *from henceforth not to have any commercial intercourſe whatſoever* with the ſaid Henry Cour and Nicholas Aſhton: And it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this reſolution.

Extract from the minutes.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 6d.)

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, from the Reign of William the Conqueror, firſt King of England, down to his preſent Majeſty George III. containing a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in Church and State, in the Field, or in private Life.

This Book, though publiſhed under the fictitious Title of Nathan Ben-Saddi, was wrote by the ingenious Author of the ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, and has gone through almoſt every Preſs in Europe.

Choice GLOUCESTER CHEESE

TO be SOLD by HENRY DAUGHERTY, at his GROCERY STORE at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to Willing and Morris's. †

LOST, ſome Time ago, a SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Face, Maker's Name S. WELLDON, London, marked Inſide and on the Face, No. 3267, ſhews the Day of the Month, has a Steel Chain and a large Chryſtal Seal ſet in Braſs. Whoever has found ſaid Watch, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. ‡

Letter from the Earl of Effingham to Lord Barrington.

MY LORD,

I BEG the favour of your Lordſhip to lay before his Majeſty the peculiar embarraſſment of my preſent ſituation.

Your Lordſhip is no ſtranger to the conduct which I have obſerved in the unhappy diſputes with our American Colonies.

The King is too juſt and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conſcience. Whether I have erred or not, the courſe of future events muſt determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of ſuch duplicity, as to be any way concerned in enforcing thoſe meaſures of which I have ſo publicly and ſolemnly expreſſed my diſapprobation, I ſhould ill deſerve what I am moſt ambitious of obtaining, the eſteem and favourable opinion of my Sovereign.

My requeſt therefore to your Lordſhip is this, that after having laid theſe circumſtances before the King, you will aſſure his Majeſty, that he has not a ſubject who is more ready than I am, with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, to ſacrifice his life and fortune, in ſupport of the ſafety, honor and dignity of his Majeſty's crown and perſon. But the very ſame principles, which have inſpired me with theſe unalterable ſentiments of duty and affection to his Majeſty, will not ſuffer me to be inſtrumental in depriving any part of his people of thoſe liberties, which form the beſt ſecurity for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conſcience, conſent to bear arms againſt my fellow ſubjects in America, in what to my weak diſcernment is not a clear cauſe; and as it ſeems now to be finally reſolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American ſervice, I deſire your Lordſhip to lay me in the moſt dutiful manner at his Majeſty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your Lordſhip will alſo be ſo obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the cuſtom of the ſervice would entitle me to, the right of ſelling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers ſhould require it, I may be enabled to ſerve his Majeſty and my country in that way; in which alone, I can expect to ſerve them with any degree of effect.

Your Lordſhip will eaſily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being neceſſitated to quit the military profeſſion, which has been that of my anceſtors for many generations, to which I have been bred almoſt from my infancy, to which I have devoted the ſtudy of my life, and to perfect myſelf in which, I have ſought inſtruction and ſervice in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the laſt moment, leſt any wrong conſtruction ſhould be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the pureſt motives. I complain of nothing, I love my profeſſion, and ſhould think it highly blameable to quit any courſe of life, in which I might be uſeful to the public, ſo long as my conſtitutional principles, and my notions of honor permitted me to continue in it. I have the honor to be with great reſpect, Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

Adelphi Buildings, And moſt humble ſervant,

April 12, 1775. EFFINGHAM.

Lord BARRINGTON, *Secretary at War.*

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, about one and twenty Years of Age. She is very handy in all Manner of Houſehold Work, and has had the Smallpox. She is ſold for Want of Employ, her Miſtreſs having left off Houſekeeping. Inquire of the Printer.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and now SELLING, by ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller, next door to St. Paul's church-yard, Third-ſtreet, in one volume folio,

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GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER, at the above Bleachfield, continues to whiten all Sorts of plain Linen, Yard wide and under, not exceeding a 900 Reed, at 4d. per Yard, 1000 Reed at 5d. per Yard, and all above at 6d. per Yard. Huckabacks and coarſe Diapers at 4d. per Yard, fine Diapers at 5d. per Yard. Twills, Sheeting, and plain Linen will be bleached for Merchants at 4d. per Yard, and dreſſed equal to any imported at 6d. per Piece. Cotton Thread whitened at 10d. per Pound, and Cotton Stockings at 4d. per Pair.

Families, who have Sheets or Table Linen ſtained or diſcoloured, may have them cleared at a moderate Price.

Goods for ſaid Bleachfield are received by the following Gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. Francis Gurney, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet below the Draw-Bridge; Mr. William Shute, Tallow Chandler, at the New-Market; Mr. John Green, Merchant, near the upper End of Second-ſtreet, and by John Hunter at the Bleachfield. At all which Places Receipts will be given.

N. B. The Advertiſer preſents his grateful Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom; and the general Satisfaction he has given, he hopes will recommend him to their future Favours, and the Public in general; and as he has, at a conſiderable Expence, erected a Bleachfield ſuitable for carrying on a very extenſive Buſineſs, he hopes the Public will give him ſuch Encouragement as to enable him to proſecute ſo uſeful a Branch of the Linen Manufactory.

A DOLLAR REWARD.

LOST, between the Bettering Houſe and Potter's Field, A CHINTZ GOWN, which was tied up in a Handkerchief. Whoever has found it, are requeſted to leave it with the Printer, and they ſhall have the above Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Almon-ſtreet Southwark, Philadelphia, the fourteenth Inſtant, A SERVANT GIRL, named Mary Brine, about ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhort and thick ſet, pleaſant when talking, a little pited with the Smallpox; had on a Purple and white ſhort Gown, green Skirt, black Bonnet, white Handkerchief, and bare-footed. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward if in the City; if out of it FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges.

June 15*th.* JOHN DOUGLAS.

A NEW BOOK.

To be ſold by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet,*

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

For OFFICERS detached in the Field.

With PLANS of the MANŒUVRES neceſſary in carrying on the

PETITE GUERRE.

BY AN OFFICER.

Price SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE in blue Boards.

" Of the Inſtructions which this uſeful Treatiſe contains, it may, with great Truth and Propriety, be declared, that they are the Dictates of MILITARY GENIUS, and the evident Reſult of extenſive Experience. Thoſe Gentlemen for whoſe Service they are intended, will peruſe them with Pleaſure and Advantage; while, at the ſame Time, they are illuſtrated by Obſervations and Facts which muſt intereſt the Attention and gratify the Taſte of the moſt indifferent Reader.

Monthly Review."

" We think the Author of this excellent Treatiſe has rendered a moſt important Service to the Gentlemen of the Army, and conveyed a great deal of uſeful Inſtruction, in an agreeable and intereſting Manner on the PETITE GUERRE, which is a Subject hitherto untouched by our military Writers, though of the firſt Conſequence to the Profeſſion. From the Authority of one of the moſt admired Writers * of the preſent Age, we may with Juſtice declare it to be the beſt Book that can be put into the Hands of a young Soldier, as it is a Collection of intereſting Facts very well related.

The Author has given good Reaſons for offering his Treatiſe to the Gentlemen of the MILITIA and MILITARY ACADEMIES; but we think that no Gentleman of the Army ſhould be without it, as it is replete with inſtruction, eaſily portable, readily referred to, and very entertaining.

* *Marmontel.* *Critical Review.*"

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WHO, for the greater Convenience of carrying on their Buſineſs, are removed from the Three Mile Stone to the White Houſe on Mrs. Maſter's Plantation, left Hand of Fourth-ſtreet Road, one Mile from Philadelphia, where Ladies may have Muſlin, Linen, Cotton, &c. printed at the moſt reaſonable Rates, and in every Reſpect equal to what comes from Europe. All Kinds of Linen or Cotton dyed of durable Nankeen Colour; Bed Quilts and Curtains printed blue, for which Purpoſe Linen that has been worn will do. Ladies chooſing any particular pattern may have it done, though for a ſingle Gown. Handkerchiefs and Mens Waiſtcoats printed.

JOHN WALTERS,
THOMAS BEDWELL.

☞ A FIFER is wanted. Inquire of the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ſixth chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing Office; alſo of Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, and Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of BENJAMIN TOWNE, and Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the Corner of Market and Water Streets, of Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and of Mr. HENRY MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. They may likewiſe be had at the Middle and Upper and Lower Ferries, on Schuylkill.

A FEW healthy SERVANT MEN, from Briſtol, at the Widow Kreider's at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of very reaſonably by William Fiſher and Son.

June 27, 1775.

Philadelphia June 20, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST this Morning, at the Review, a large red Leather POCKET BOOK, with two Memorandum Books, two Letters directed to Benjamin Henſhaw, and ſeveral other Papers, which can be of no Service to any Perſon but the Owner. There were in the Pocket-Book a three Pound Bill and one of thirty Shillings New Jerſey Currency, and two twenty Shilling Bills Pennſylvania Money.

Whoever brings, to the Printer hereof, ſaid Pocket-Book, Memorandum Books, Letters, &c. and the Money, ſhall have the above Reward, or TEN SHILLINGS for the Books and Papers without the Money, and no Queſtions aſked. *

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by JAMES KINNEAR, at his Vendue Store the Corner of Third and Vine Streets,

A GREAT Variety of choice CORDIALS, amongſt which are Geneva in Caſes, plain Cherry and Raſberry Brandy, Cherry Rum, Doctor Stephens, Anniſeed, Clove and Orange Water. Alſo a good Aſſortment of dry Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon.

N. B. Goods daily received for Sale at ſaid STORE, and part Caſh advanced if required.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of an Engliſh SERVANT GIRL, who is thought to be honeſt and ſober; ſhe can do all Kinds of Houſe Work and plain cooking. She has about four Years to ſerve.

Alſo the Time of an Engliſh SERVANT BOY, who has near ſix Years to ſerve. His Qualifications and Faults ſhall be made known. Inquire of the Printer.

A YOUNG PERSON, lately from London, regularly brought up to Buſineſs, would be glad of a Place in a Store-Houſe, Retail Shop, or in a Merchant's Counting-Houſe. Inquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

V